PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,693.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
3—30 P. M.				
1909.				
17th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7258		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7918		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6810		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9521

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FIUME	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
MORAVIA	5,425	A. Forenti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,248	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednar	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA *	7,388	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	8,946	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that is is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the Inventor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 12th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & Co*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,950 tons, 12th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling S. (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A STEAMER," sailing on or about 10th Apl,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	6,538	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	22rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr, 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	10th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 383	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1909
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

BEAUTY'S FAVOURITE

KESHRANJAN

Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools the worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.

Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.

WHEN BUYING

See very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women now use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or bitter tastes, headache and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headache, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor. Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Agents: Telegrams—Keshranjan Calcutta.

V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Pydhoni Abdool Rehman Street,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe;

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY: J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow
Bombay;	Saigon,	
Karachi,	Singapore,	Shanghai,
Calcutta;	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin,
Madras,	Bangkok,	Hankow,
Rangoon;	Batavia,	Yokohama,
Colombo;	Sourabaya,	Kobe,
Penang,	Manilla,	New York.
Tualping (Perak);	Cebu (Philippines),	
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong,	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aasung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Paotien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Nanchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—Quarto Commercial," No. 2-4 per thousand; and 12 printed on Rice, Re. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $1,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,463,214·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application,

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAIRAJ, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fine of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALLY FOR TENNIS.

The "VANTAGEIN"

TENNIS BOOTS and SHOES are the BEST for any COURTS.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Boots.....Rs. 8-8, Shoes.....Rs. 6-8.
"VANTAGE IN" Deck Shoes...Rs. 5-8.

McALPIN & HUGGETT, Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & ABC (5TH EDITION).

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at Eighth Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beverage Obtainable

Retail from

Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.**
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. **DENISON & CO.**
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maha raja of Balrampore:—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FORM A.
SCHEDULE.

Notice of Insolvency Petition.

[Section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.]

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND,
Karachi.
No. 26 OF 1908.

Re: Application by Bombay Co., Ltd., to have the firm carrying on business in the name of Messrs. SANWALDAS SATRAMDAS as also in the name of Messrs. SATRAMDAS POHUMAL, declared an insolvent.

WHEREAS The applicants above named be filed in the above Court an insolvency petition, copy of which is hereto annexed:

Take notice that the Court has fixed the 2nd day of June, 1909, at 12 noon for hearing the petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of February 1909.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. THAWERDASS R., Dy. Registrar.

To—The firm carrying on business in the name of Sanwaldas Satramdas, as also in the name of Satramdas Pohumal by their partners,

1. SANTDAS SATRAMDAS.
2. SANWALDAS POHUMAL.
3. RATANMAL SATRAMDAS.

Note.—All future notices in connection with the above insolvency petition will be forwarded to you by ordinary post. If the address above given be incorrect or insufficient, you should at once communicate with the Official Receiver, Karachi, stating your full postal address.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.
DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.
Mis: Application No: 26 of 1908.

In the matter of an application by the BOMBAY COMPANY, Ltd., through their Manager, J. M. LANG, Esquire, to have the firm carrying on business in the name of Messrs. SANWALDAS SATRAMDAS as also in the name of Messrs. SATRAMDAS POHUMAL, declared insolvent.

THE APPLICANTS aforesaid beg to state as follows:—

1. That they are the Creditors of the firm of Messrs. Sanwaldas Satramdas.
2. That the said firm also carried on business in the name of Satramdas Pohumal.
3. That they have a liquidated claim against the said firm of Rs. 1116-5-4 and have also another claim to the extent of about Rs. 5000 being the probable loss on certain piece goods sold to the said firm.
4. That on the 21st September, 1908, the said Firm closed their business and gave notices through their pleaders, Messrs. Harchandrai and Isarsing informing the creditors that a meeting of creditors was to be held on the 1st October 1908, a copy of which is attached hereto.
5. That the said Firm has transferred certain immoveable property in Hyderabad within the last 1 1-2 months, with an intent to defeat or delay their Creditors and the said transfer is void as against the Creditors.
6. That Messrs. Harchandrai and Isarsing were called upon by a letter, dated 26th September, copy hereto annexed to disclose the names of the Partners of the said Firm but they have failed to do so.
7. That as far as the applicants are aware one Sanwaldas Satramdas is one of the Partners of the said firm.
8. The applicants pray that the said firm and the partners thereof be adjudged insolvent.—Dated 6th October, 1908.

RAYMOND, RUPCHAND AND LOBO,
Pleaders for applicants.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Insolvency No. 26 of 1908.

Re application by the Bombay Co., Ltd., to have the firm carrying on business in the name of Messrs. SANWALDAS SATRAMDAS as also in the name of Messrs. SATRAMDAS POHUMAL, declared insolvent ..... Applicants.

The 9th day of March 1909.

UPON reading an application by the applicants abovenamed and an affidavit (copies attached.)

The court doth order that, you the said debtors shall show cause on the 2nd day of June 1909, at 12 noon why the said application should not be granted.

By the Court,
THAWERDASS R.
Deputy Registrar.

To—The Firm carrying on business in the name of Sanwaldas Satramdas as also in the name of Satramdas Pohumal by their partners,

1. SANTDAS SATRAMDAS,
2. SANWALDAS SATRAMDAS,
3. RATANMAL SATRAMDAS.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.
DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.
Mis. application No. of 1908.

In the matter of an application by the BOMBAY COMPANY, Ltd., to have the Firm carrying on business in the name of Messrs. SANWALDASS SATRAMDASS, declared insolvent.

THE APPLICANTS pray that this Honourable court will be pleased to pass an order under section 13 Cl. 1 calling upon Sanwaldas Satramdas to give reasonable security for his appearance; appoint an interim receiver under section 13, Clause 2, and undr section 13, Clause 3, order the attachment by actual seizure of the following:—

(a) The account book of the firm.
(b) Piece goods lying at the shops at Karachi and in Hyderabad which will be pointed out.

An affidavit in support of this application is hereto annexed.—Dated 6th October, 1908.

RAYMOND, RUPCHAND AND LOBO,
Pleaders for applicants.

IN THE COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.
DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.
No. of 1908.

In the matter of an application by the BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, to have the firm Carrying on business in the name of Messrs. SANWALDASS SATRAMDASS, declared insolvent.

I, BRUCHSHAW P. MALBARI, state on oath that I am (sick)

1 THAT though called upon, the abovesaid Firm of Sanwaldass Satramdass has failed to DISCLOSE the names of their PARTNERS.

2. That at a meeting of the Creditors held in the office of Messrs. Harichandrai and Isarsing on or about 1st October, 1908, Messrs. Harchandrai and Isarsing admitted that Sawaldass Satramdass had transferred certain immovable property situated in Hyderabad which he valued approximately at Rs. 15,000.

3. That the said firm is keeping back their account books and there is every likelihood of the same being tampered with.—dated 7th October, 1908.

BRUCHSHAW PESTANJI MALABARI.

Given on oath before me this 10th day of October 1908.

Identified by Mr. Nanikram who is known to me.

THAWERDASS R.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Solemn Affirmation.

Attested by me
NANIKRAM,
Clerk to Messrs. Raymond and Rupchand.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Chuckla, No. 6. Fitting Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "OCEANA," from LONDON and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY the 14th April, 1909 at 6-30 P. M.

A. E. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

NOTICE.

ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the Bombay Medical Congress Committee should be submitted to the General Secretary, Queen's gardens, Poona, before the 30th April, 1909, after which no claims can be considered.

By Order of the Committee.
W. E. JENNINGS, Lt.-Col. I. M. S.,
General Secretary.

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

MR. S. A. BANKER, L.M. & S., will DELIVER a series of TWO LECTURES, in connection with the abovementioned Lectureship, at the Grant Medical College, F. D. Petit Laboratory, on THURSDAY, the 15th and 22nd April, 1909, at 5 P. M. (S. T.).

SUBJECT:—"Blood pressure during health and disease."

All the Members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

G. M. College,
Bombay, 7th April, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HANSRAJ HARIDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a landed proprietor, deceased

LAKHIBAI, widow of the said deceased, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Bengalpura, outside the Fort, and GOPALJI PRAGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Matunga ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate of the Last Will and Testament.

WITNESS, Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay. L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of April, 1909.
MESSRS. ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Engine lamps" are invited and will be received by the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, upto 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1909, for SUPPLY of the undermentioned LAMPS:—

One Thousand sets of Engine Lamps consisting of two Buffer and one Head Lamps. Two hundred sets to be delivered by 1st June, 1909; 400 sets by 1st September, 1909; and 400 sets by 1st December, 1909.

Blank Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Ry., Naulakha, on payment of Rs. 5. Samples of the Lamps required can be inspected in the Chief Storekeeper's Office.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Naulakha, Dated 31st March, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 693 and 693A, case No. 462 Samuel Street.

Building Street No. 6, 2, 252, case Nos. 31 and 33, Paper Mill Lane.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands.

Vacant lands case No. 201, 199, 201-204 St. No. 1 and 2, 91-101, 121-125, 127-131 Sandhurst Road and Junction of Duncan and Sandhurst Road.

Vacant lands case No. 212; 218 St No. 20-24; 56-72 Junction of Chimna Butcher Street, Muston Street and Sandhurst Road.

Vacant lands case No. 208, 226 St. No. 16-18; 13-15 Dhabbu Street and Dector Street.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
BY
SPECIAL REQUEST
BY
LOCAL EUROPEAN AMATEURS,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
12TH AND 13TH
APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

"CRAZED."

An Absurdity in one Act by A. R. PHILLIPS.

Mr. BROWN ..... Mr. G. H. Harrison.
Mr. SMITH ..... Mr. P. Valentine.
SALLY ..... Mr. D. G. Sanderson.

SCENE.—A Room in a Lodging House.

FOR WEDNESDAY, 14TH,
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
Details to be announced later.

THURSDAY, 15TH,
GRAND CONCERT
BY
PARSEE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
REMEMBER the last Concert
and BOOK EARLY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.

Kindly assisted by Mrs. HICK, Signor MORI, and others
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett .....(1st and 2nd movements) ..Cesar Franck,
2. String Quartett .....(a) Andante Cantabile ..Tschaikowsky
(b) Minuet ..... Boccherini,
3. Violin Sonata .....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ..Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ..Barcarole ..... Mancinelli,
Ditto .....Le Deluge (Prelude) ..... Saint Saens.
5. Piano Solo .....(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) Grieg,
(b) March of the Dwarfs)
7. 'Cello Solo with Small String Orchestra ..Aria ..... J. S. Bach.
8. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto ..... O. Savini,

* 4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
B. J. PAPPE & CO., C. 1 0M33.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 14 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 495, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4 to 1s. 4 23/32. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Re. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consignees expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Pareth Rs 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. H. H. No. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recharffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Rupee or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OUTFITTING. WANTED a capable MANAGER for Shirt and Hat Department, by a high class European Firm. References as to ability must be absolutely first class. Only best men need address stating age, qualifications, salary and experience to Box No. 1485, care of this Paper.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON will be CLOSED from TODAY, and the Stock, &c. TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secundrabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 403, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

TO LET.—For High Caste Hindus SEPARATE BLOCKS, suitable for small families, at Bleater Road, Near Grant Road Station and Tram Terminus, very convenient for Clerks and office-going persons. Apply MADHAVJI KAMDAR, Solicitors, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the files of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz. Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 25 per cash in advance including delivery.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

OWNER GOING HOME.

14-20 RIDDELLY MOTOR CAR, imported last November, practically New; Detachable rims; double ignition; special radiator and tank; complete with Hood, lamps, etc. Rs. 7,000.

Apply—
Major KILKELLY,
Connaught House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

LARGER portion of an Excellent FLAT, very centrally situated, within easy reach of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wodehouse Bridge. Tiled flooring throughout. Fitted with Electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Large bright rooms and Servants' quarters. Kitchen fitted with English stove. Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply early to Box No. 1433, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120. Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,090, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 6
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made for Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, cottage piano by Rose and Co., Milner's chest safe.

2 Gold watches by McCabe and John Jones.

AT 3 P. M.

By order of the concerned—
425 feet, carriage rubber tyre, channel 1 1/2 inches, quality 620 North British.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " " vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred dogcart.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Motilal Vandravandas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 8,035-1-11 due to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

A list of the above outstandings may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak-wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, gent's bicycle, sewing machine, carpet rugs, nearly new, organ by Rose, glassware, crockeryware, best plated-ware, rich table ornaments and figures, windproof lamps, one De'Dion Engine, 2 seated motor-car, 6 H. P., with hood and lamps, in working order, suitable for merchants and doctors (trial will be given to the intending purchasers on the day of sale between 12 and 1-30 p.m.) etc., the property of T. Coverdale, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY BANGLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Armenian Lane in Mr. R. Ditmar's godown and by his order, and on account and risk of Satrajee Bherajee.

14 Cases fancy bangles.
8 Cases common bangles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGANESE ORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Luxminarayan of Kamptee, C. P., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. D. B. Lam & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), 2,000 tons of Manganese ore (10 per cent. more or less), in one lot guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. Manganese ore, 10 per cent. Silica and point one phosphorus. The ore is ready stocked at Tumsar Road Station on the B. N. Railway, and will be delivered free on rail at that Station. Payment to be made in cash at the rate of 90 per cent. on the weighs shown in the Railway receipts on the delivery of the railway receipts in Bombay and the balance of 10 per cent. is to be paid on the actual weights as ascertained at the Kamptee weigh bridge. Intending purchasers are at liberty to inspect the ore and draw samples at the Tumsar Road Railway Station.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Luxminarayan or to undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trust's Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years.

No. of Plots.	Building Areas square yards.	Areas not to be built on square yards.	Total areas square yards.
21	1349	465	1814
34	779	313	1092
36	1143	331	1474
37	1053	385	1438

Plans of the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the property situate at Bapty Road belonging to Mr. E. A. Carrim.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels 3,525 tons, Captain G. Kennewig, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chanda 3957 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Antwerp via London with a general cargo and explosives.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2179 tons, Captain C. S. Emmitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein via coasts, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain T. H. Hide, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage she spoke the H. M. S. Royal Arther Homeward bound.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nerabudda, 1,961 tons, Captain C. H. D. Cross, arrived in bay harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain H. McDearmid, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. Survey steamer Palinurus, Lt. Comdr. W. Taylor, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jaigad.

THE steamer Pearlmoor, 2,576 tons, Captain C. S. Moffett, will sail to-day for Hull and Burrow, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wardha, 25,51 tons, Captain R. Honeywood, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut-General S. Edmond Burrow, Maj Hoskin, Capt Y. H. Branson, and 2 infants, Capt Webby and 10 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F. Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fangtura, 3,112 tons, Captain H Willanburg, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Galavale 2,441 tons, Captain E. Scoary, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, 4,178 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 2,092 tons, Captain B Knox, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c., with a general cargo, 10 cases opium and 8 cabin and 170 deck passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
H M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tisdall ...I G T Steamer
H M S Palinurus ...Lt Comdr W Tayler ...R I M Survey Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 10.

Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Budrie.....1613 Buddon .....H C Jossub
Como.....1393 Stockwell .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Dilfonhall.....2532 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2333 Hutchinson..W & A Graham & Co
Glenlyon.....2654 Fairley .....W & A Graham & Co
Hidalgo.....3760 Boxhall.....Hull ...F Muir & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F P Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134 Wilson.....E A Protectorate
Kyle of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Letherlee.....2746 Rankine.....T Morrison & Co
Madari .....1109 Grayce.....12-4 B & P S N Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda .....1961 Cross .....M Mackenzie & Co
Rio Sado Comdr J D C deSouza.....Port Gunbpat
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Plastic.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden .....7-4P & O Co
Vidala .....2164 Le Feuve .....M M & Co
Virawa .....2176 Emmett .....Moulmein
Warroonga .....1609 Johnson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Torrington	3619	Thurburn	...Leith	& Aut	24-4 W & A G & Co
Chanda	3951	Tice	.....Antwerp	...23-4	M M & Co
R Othello	3327	Webster	...Hull	16-4	F Muir & Co
E Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	...M'borough	.....	14-4 W & A G & Co
Jerseymoor	2803	Stonehouse	.....Mchester	......	24-4 W & A G & Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Moffell	...Barrow in Furness		12-4 W & A Graham & Co
Yola	2245	Purdon	...Philadelphia	...N F T M & Co
Wemley Hall	2233	Jenkins	...Ant	..18-4	K N & Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	.....N F	...B S N Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	16-4 W & A G & Co
R Rubattino	2682	Manc'ni	.....Genoa	...15-4 Florio & R S N Co
Capri	2718	Domenico	.....	..Hongkong.... 17-4 Florio and R S N Co
Praga	2353	Gillbuhar	...Trieste	...16-4 A L S N Co
Scalda	3438	Brown	...Rangoon	...13-4 M M & Co
Lindenfels	3525	Kenneweg	...K'chi	.....21-4 W & A G & Co
0 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hide	...S'dhai	...28-4 P & O S N Co
2&13 Delta	4780	Snow	..Shanghai	14-4. P & O S N Co
Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	..K'chi	...12-4 M M & Co M W D D
Nizri	912	LeMaire	.....	..Zanzibar	18-4 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Lindenfels s	Kenneweg ...	Hamburg, Mar 6
	Chanda s.....	Tice	Antwerp, Feb 23
	Oceana s	Hide	London, Mar 19
10	Virawa s	Moulmein, Mar 25	
	Hidalgo s	Boxhall	Karachi, Apr 8
	Nerbudda s	Cross	Calcutta, Mar 27
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Apr 8
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, Mar 13
	R I M S Palinurus	Taylor.....	Jaigad, Apr 8
10	Yetorofu Maru s...	Kon	Kobe, Mar 8
11	Dumra s	Moxon.....	Basreh, Apr 8

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Appalachee s	Steven	Bangkalis, &c
	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi
	Presidents	Muhlbaner .	Zanzibar. &c
	Wardha s	Honeywood ..	Calcutta, &c
10	Fangtura s	Wittenburg...	H'burg via K'chi
	Galavale s	Scoary	Rangoon
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London
	Uganda s	Kilpatrick ...	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Pearlmoor, Moffatt, for Hull.
" Madura, Chappell, for Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Ocean for China, &c, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
2	Battan Hall	Calcutta
4	Holywell	London
5	Putiala	Negapatam
6	Palamcotta	Rangoon
6	Gutenfels	Antwerp
7	Thongwa	Straits
7	Clan Ross	Galle

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels	Names	From
7	Golden Crown	G Mann	——
	Katoria	A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Vadala	Le Fernaro	Marad
	Umkuzi	R C Kessler	Durban
	Ockenfels	N Ohmann	M'boro

DEPARTURES.

8	Syria	H N Rivers R N R	L'don and A'werp
	Aboukir	W Young	Bombay
	Stephanotis	R A Goodridge	Cape Ports
	Fulwell	J Douglas	Boulogne
	Cy of Benares	Morrison	L'don and D'kirk
	Collegian	L Whidborce	London
	Strathairly	R J MacMohon	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound is due to arrive here on the evening of the 15th instant about 6 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 10.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—730 Bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MARCH 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H V Biscoe, I A, B
Capt F C Nicolas, I A, B
Capt G H Stewart, IMS, B
Mr H M Cowan, B Cov
Mr F C Gates, B Cov
Mr R C Hamilton, B Cov
Mr G A Paterson, B Cov
Mr H E G Penny, B
Mr J B Latman, M
Lieut-Gen E Locke-Elliott K C B, D S O, I A
Col St. G L Steele, 39 Lrs
Col M A Taite, 63 Pal L I
Col J M Stewart, A D C, 2-5 G R
Lieut-Col G de S DeLisle, 103 Mah L I
Major A J W Brown, 33 Cav
Major F W Bagshawe, I A
Major C Bailey, 16 Cav
Major W H F Basevi, 91 Punj
Major F D Browne, 56 Rif
Major H A V Cummins, 24 Punj
Major F H Goldthorp, 22 Cav
Major N Macpherson, 2-2 G R
Major F A Maxwell, V C, D S O, 18 P W O Lrs
Major J H Pollard, 36 Jacob's R
Major H A Vallings, 29 Punj
Major A W Warden, 29 Lrs
Major G T Widdicombe, 1-9 G R
Capt D A Blair, 2-2 G R
Capt C Kirkpatrick, Khyber R
Capt V A Coaker, 3 Skinner's H
Capt J G Faris, 2-7 G R
Capt R H Hewell, 15 Lrs
Capt C F W Hughes, 15 Sikhs
Capt G W C Lucas, Govr's Body Gd, Bo
Capt Y E Muspratt, 30 Lrs
Capt J H Paine, D S O, 26 Mn By, R G A
Capt E G Sexton, 1 D Y O Lrs
Capt E H Sweet, 1-2 KEO, G
Capt H P M White, S and T Corps
Lieut W E Beazley, 54 Sikhs
Lieut H W Goldfrap, 103 M L I
Lieut E Grose, 16 Raj
Lieut W I J Masey, 12 Prs
Lieut I R Monteath, 125 Napier's R
Lieut T Reed, 67 Punj
Lieut R Simpson, 4 Cav
Lieut F L Gardner, R I M
Sub Lieut E C Withers, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col D C Philleté, I A, 3, 4 mo 21 days
Major A F Stevens, I M S, 3, 3 days
Major B O Roe. I A, 3, 4 days
Major N P O'G halor, I M S, 3, 6 mo M C
Mr G E R Graham, 3 Cov, 1 week on M C
Mr W H K Howard, B, 2 days
Mr F C Furkis, B, 3 mo M C
Mr C Little, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A E Ferns, M, 2 mo M C
Mr A Macmillan, Bo Cav, 3 mo M C
Lieut-Col C A Brown, 9 Bhopal Inf, 5 days
Major W S Eardley-Howard, I A, till 31-7-09
Lieut J A D Bell, 96 Berar Inf, 3 mo M C
Commander F H Elderton, D S O, R I M, to 15-12-09

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J R Dain, B Cav
Mr A E Ferns, M
Mr A M Macmillan, Bo Cov

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ..	11	11	10 a. m.	0	8
Suez	11	2	20 p. m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route right (11-4-09).

Moulmein route to Siam right (11-4-09).

DR. CHARLES COATES died on March 23 at his residence, 10 Circus, Bath, aged eighty-three. Dr. Coates, who had retired from practice about ten years was the oldest member of the medical profession in Bath. He was, with one exception, the senior governor of the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. Dr. Coates was twice married, first to a daughter of the late Mr. Hope banker, of Liverpool, and secondly to Mary Lady Hobart, daughter of the late Bishop Carr, first Bishop of Bombay and formerly rector of Bath, and widow of the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras from 1872 to 1875, and eldest son of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire. Mary Hobart and two sons of the first marriage survive. Dr. Coates was honorary consulting physician to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Lansdown, a trustee of Partis College, and also of Holburne Museum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDAIN—at Burleith, Victoria, B. C., the wife of Major G. M. Andain, of a daughter.
BROOKE—March 16, at 26 Kensington Court, W., the wife of Major C. L. Brooke, Royal Marine Art; of a son.
DE SAUSMAREZ—March 15, at 177 Colebarne Court, S. W., the wife of Major Cecil De Sausmarez, D.S.O., R.A., of a daughter.
GODFREY-FAUSSETT—March 21, at 36 Upper Grosvenor Street, W., the wife of Capt. Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., of a son.
PEMBERTON—March 21, the wife of Major C. Pemberton, commanding depot, Mill Hill, N, of a daughter.
STISTED—March 20, at 2 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major C. H. Stisted, late Royal Scots, of a daughter.
SUETER—March 19, at 31 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W., the wife of Comdr. Murray F. Sueter, R. N., of a daughter.
WOOD—March 14, at Munster Lodge, Kildare, the wife of Colliingwood L. Wood, 18th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BULLEY—KING—March 24, at Kensington Chapel, Allen Street, Felix Marshall Bulley to Elsie Charlotte, daughter of Henry S. King, of Petersburg.
MUNTZ—GRAVES—March 19, at St. Clement Danes, London, Sir Gerard Albert Muntz, Bart., son of the late Sir P. A. Muntz, M. P., to Henrietta Winifred, daughter of Lieut. Col. F. L. Graves, late R. A.
NORTHCOTT—TANNER—March 20, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Northcott, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late William Northcott, Esq., LL.D., to Lilian, daughter of the late Charles Tanner, Esq., of Yatesburry, Wilts.
PEARSE—FINLAYSON—March 17, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, John Cecil Pearse, 4th Cav., Indian Army, to Nina, daughter of David Finlayson.
SHARP—COMPTON—March 18, at St. James, Piccadilly, Lieut. Charles Reynolds Sharp, R.N., his Majesty's ship Argyll, to Helen, daughter of Mr. Henry Compton.
STONOR—BOSANQUET—March 20, at St. Mary of the Angels, Westmoreland Road, W., Francis Cyril Stonor and Juliana Tindal, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bernard Tindal Bosanquet.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—March 21, at Ramsay House, Shooter's Hill, S. E., wife of Major-Gen. Henry T. Arbuthnot, C. B., late Royal Art.
BALFOUR—March 19, at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, Colin Denison Balfour, captain, Royal Horse Art., aged 34.
BLACK—March 22, at 2 George Square, Edinburgh, William Galt Black, surgeon-major Devonshire Regt., late 11th Foot, aged 84.
BOYLE—March 19, at 63 Queen's Gate, S. W., Sir Edward Boyle, Bart., K. C., aged 60.
DUGUID—At Sea, Capt. Edward Dugnid, Scottish Rifles, assistant commissioner of police, Southern Nigeria.
GILMOUR—March 15, at Croydon, Catherine, daughter of the late James Gilmour, Staff surgeon, Indian Army, aged 99.
MESHAM—March 17, at Pontraffydd, Flintshire, Elizabeth Emmeline, wife of Col. Arthur Mesham, aged 73.
ORD—March 18, at Buttermere, William George Ord, late captain, Royal Eng., aged 60.
POWELL—March 18, at 62 Wimpole Street, Juliet, wife of Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., M. D.
WALLACE—March 20, Col. Robert Hugh Wallace, late Royal Horse Art., aged 66.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—April 2, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of E. A. Bassell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOSTER—April 2, at Lahore, Charles Foster, late of the Financial Commissioner's Office.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26th *February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 2-32m., 3-49a. Low water, 8-33m., 9-18a.

Banks closed : Easter holidays.

Expected arrival of H. E. the Governor from Aden per s.s. "Dufferin."

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Fancy Fete, Oval.

Maxim : "Despatch is the soul of business and method the soul of despatch."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m. ; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 13.—High Court re-opens after Easter holidays. B. V. A. annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 3-22m. 4-58a. Low water, 9 30m., 11-8a.

Wednesday, April 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 3 p. m. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Concert of Chamber Music by Signor Savini, Y. M. C. A. Concert Hall, 9-30 p.m. Phœnix Mills Company, 49 Apello Street. 2-30 p.m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Vishnu Cotton Mill Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-45 p.m. The Sun Mills Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 4-43m., 6-33a. Low water, 10-53m., 1-14a.

Thursday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting, Kennedy Sea Face, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 6-15m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-14m. 6-34a.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The annual meeting of the Islam Gymkhana will be held on Thursday, 15th April and not as stated in our columns.

THE FANCY FETE.—The following is the programme for to-day :—Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. and 9 to 11-30 p.m. Dramatic Performance : "Crazed" by Local European Amateurs, 9-30 p.m.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ MUSICAL LITERATURE FUND.—The Bharathur Durbar (Rajputana) has been pleased to subscribe Rs. 150 in aid of the publication of "Radha Govind Sangit Sar," a complete and exhaustive manuscript on music compiled in Hindi language by H. H. Maharaja Savai Pratap Sinva Deo of Jaipur who ruled the State from 1779 to 1804. This makes up a total of Rs. 650 inclusive of Rs. 500 from H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar.

SUDDEN DEATH AT MATUNGA.—Govind Surkia (30), a Hindu, suddenly expired near the Matunga Leper Asylum on Friday. He was examined by the asylum Doctor, and the latter found that he had died of heart failure. The deceased had gone to the asylum to see his friend Vithal, formerly a compounder. When he inquired of the gate-keeper about Vithal he was told that the compounder had left the asylum. The deceased then went to the water tap and drank some water, and fell dead near the tap. The body was removed to the Morgue where a post-mortem examination was made. It was found that death was due to cerebral embolas. The body was disposed of by the order of the Police Surgeon.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR :—In this, our country's hour of dire awakening, we are gravely concerned about the Navy, the Army, and the Territorials. But as usual, never a word nor a thought of the dominant factor of all—the Merchant Service and the Royal Naval Reserve. Herein lies the root of the question. It is not loss of life in sanguinary conflict which we need consider in the first place, for we are confronted by the indisputable fact that with our merchant ships cut off—either wholly or partly—we will, within the space of a week or two, be faced by the lingering horrors of certain starvation. And in what position do the Merchant Service and the Royal Naval Reserve stand ?

Dealing firstly with the latter we have a force of nearly twenty-five thousand officers and men, all practically experienced merchant seamen, who seem to be looked upon in official quarters as a necessary evil. In fact, it has been said by people of considerable authority that but for outraging public feeling the Royal Naval Reserve would be abolished to-morrow.

But to take the much more important question, that of the Merchant Service, the one barrier between life and death,—what do we find ? Nearly five hundred aliens commanding and officering British merchant ships, well over three thousand aliens serving in them as petty officers, whilst the glorious (?) Red Ensign is further stained by the fact that no fewer than 37,694 aliens are serving under it.

In war-time we are informed that confidential instructions are to be placed in the hands of the masters of British merchant ships. What is to prevent these instructions innocently falling into the hands of an alien ? The Admiralty have never answered the question, which the Guild have put to them more than once.

The late Lord Ritchie, when President of the Board of Trade, declared in the House of Commons that, taking the question of a war where the Royal Naval Reserve were called out, it would be to deplete British ships of British seamen and, instead of being partially manned by foreigners, they would, under the then existing circumstances, be altogether manned by foreigners. To be perfectly fair, I may say that the percentage of alien seamen has gone down a little since then, but the difference is not worth considering.

Add to all this that the merchant service is literally seething with insubordination and we can the more realise the terrible perils to which we are exposing ourselves without any qualm of fear or of conscience. Mr. Lloyd George, when President of the Board of Trade, told us not long ago that there had been twenty-seven thousand desertions from British ships in a single year. Official figures from the Board of Trade tell us that, in the last official year, there were over twelve thousand cases of "failures to join" on the part of seamen and firemen. From all parts of the world reports from captains and officers of merchant ships reach me daily which, in regard to their crews and other matters, disclose wholesale defiance of authority and utter contempt for law and order on board ship.

These things are well known to the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, and to the Government. But when they are urged to put matters right they remain inert and allow them to still drift along into the inevitable whirlpool which is of our own creation. If others, inspired by the highest patriotic principles and possessing that foresight which, unfortunately, seems so rare, dare to publicly champion the national importance of the merchant service and of the insidious dangers and evils which exist in it as it is at present, their reception is chilling in the extreme. They are invariably met in a hostile spirit, for what reason Heaven only knows, and the nation at large goes jogging along, subordinating the real issue of its future safety to questions which appeal to instincts of mammon alone. Was it not Froude who said :—

"Take away the merchant fleet, take away the Navy that guards it, and the Empire will come to an end. Her colonies will fall off like leaves from a withered tree, and Britain will become once more an insignificant island in the North Sea, for the future students in Australia and New Zealand universities to discuss the fate of in their debating societies."—Yours, etc.,

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary, The Merchant Service Guild.

A DACCA telegram, dated 10th instant, states that Jogesh Rand and Surendra Majumdar were arrested by the police in connection with a murder in the locality which is yet unknown to the public. More arrests are apprehended.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

In the early part of 1908, Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Company, Ltd., Engineers, Bombay and Calcutta, in conjunction with Messrs. John McNeil & Co., the well-known sugar machinery manufacturers of Glasgow, sent out to India Mr. Peter Abel, who was for nearly 40 years directly connected with some of the largest sugar concerns in the West Indies, to look into the question of sugar growing and manufacture as practised in this country with a view to introducing more modern machinery. Mr Abel made a careful record of his observations illustrated by photographs, and we give below some extracts from his report:—

"India is not generally reckoned among sugar-producing countries and it does not export any, but it produces nearly 5,000,000 tons of raw sugar per annum for home consumption which is grown in all parts of the country. Though India is claimed to be the home of sugarcane, accurate records are few and far between, and great difficulty was experienced in getting figures which could be depended upon. Those which are given, however, have received very careful consideration. The above estimate of outturn was obtained from the Director-General of Commercial statistics, and includes 163,000 tons of palm sugar from Eastern Bengal. With reference to the limits within which sugar can be grown, I have seen sugarcane in Louisiana and Texas in N. Lat 31, in Georgia in 33 degs., I have heard of it being grown in Madeira in 31 1-2 and in Spain in 36 3-4 ; in the West Indies I have cultivated it between 6 and 10 degs. and in India I have now seen sugarcane growing from Coimbatore in 11 degs. to Peshawar in 34 1-4, where the temperature is probably much lower in winter than in Madeira or the south of Spain. In fact, I saw canes in the North which had been frozen. Many varieties of canes are cultivated. The juice from some of the canes contained from 16 to 17 per cent. of sucrose and less than 1 per cent. of glucose. At Peshawar the canes which had been frozen appeared very fibrous and the specific gravity of the juice was only 1,048. In a factory in the Central Provinces, the fibre was given at 10 to 12 per cent. and the sucrose in juice at 12 to 13 per cent. The Government Botanist, Mr. C. A. Barber, says:—"The canes of many parts of India are of the very poorest description, and it is by no means unusual for canes to lie in the yard for days before they are dealt with. With reference to cultivation I find that due attention is paid in most parts to the preparation of the ground. At Poona and Sholapur, deep ploughing with teams of 8 or 10 oxen is the rule, but the practice varies greatly in different regions. I quote one as an example, Prof. Knight says :—'In Ahmedabad, 15 to 20 ploughings with a light two-bullock plough are given and about 3 acres per day can be ploughed. All ploughings are given after the monsoon breaks. This operation continues throughout the year from the break of the monsoon till the time of planting in April. The land is harrowed after each ploughing.' I cannot but praise the thoroughness with which the cultivators prepare their land for this crop. 'In a number of districts, manuring is done on a very generous scale. Finely powdered farm yard manure is spread before planting, sometimes from 30 to 40 cons per acre being applied. Various vegetable and chemical manures are also used in some districts. As dry cattle dung is largely used for fuel even where wood is obtainable, the cane fields suffer accordingly in many places. The number of canes planted per acre seems to vary from 16,000 to 40,000. Whole canes, tops and butts are used in various localities. The field when finally ready for planting is divided into squares measuring about 10 ft. each surrounded by a ditch and containing 4 ridges and 5 furrows. The Indian Government has already spent more than 30 million pounds on irrigation works and contemplates spending as much again when possible. The cane fields are irrigated from canals, sometimes to excess. In some places after the canes are ripe they receive a final soaking in order to dilute the juice and improve the crushing. I consider this a curious practice. Where canals are not available, water is raised from wells by bullocks, and in some districts around Poona I notice "Blackstone" oil engines and Gwynnes' centrifugal pumps being employed to advantage. At Poona, experiments have been made to find the most efficient method of watering, and the best rule seems to be "little and often", but conditions of soil and temperature vary so greatly that no general rule as to quantity can be laid down. With regard to drainage, I gained the impression that it does not receive and probably does not require as much attention as elsewhere. In the Punjab, however, great tracts were covered with a white efflorescence called "Reh", probably impure carbonate and sulphate of soda and salts of lime and magnesia which had been dissolved out of the soil and left by evaporation, rendering the ground useless for cultivation. It seems possible that drainage might wash them downwards and away and leave the ground fit for crops. Cane diseases seem to be rare. The only trouble I saw was the borer, but animal pests are numerous and active,—white ants, jackals, and pigs, etc. The cost of cane-growing is very difficult to discover. Accounts seem to be kept in a very haphazard manner. On the matter of cutting, I quote Professor Knight as follows : Sugar-cane generally ripens at 10 to 12 months after it is planted, though there are varieties which take 18 months to mature. The canes intended for raw eating are cut about a month or so before they attain maturity. When ripe a well grown crop shows a yellow colour with well developed buds. As this is not a sure test a trial boiling is made, and unless the juice yields a reasonable percentage of "goor", the further operations should not be begun. Again, unripe canes although they may contain a great quantity of total solids in their juice, will have a greater percentage of glucose, and thus produce a goor which is liable to run in the monsoon. If a ratoon crop is expected, the canes are cut in such a way that a stubble of 1inch or 2inches is left, otherwise the crop is uprooted cane by cane. Cutting is done by means of a straight-edged bill hook and the lower withered leaves are then stripped off by a curved sickle : the tops are also cut off by means of the same instrument, the latter being used as fodder for cattle. The dried leaves are used for boiling jaggery or as material for thatching huts.' The cost of transport is as difficult to discover as the cost of growing. The railway rate is very low; but there are no special trucks used and much time and labour is wasted in consequence. The yield may be anything from 5 to 50 tons of cane per acre. Upon going into the costs of growing I cannot find that cane costs less than Rs. 7-8 0 per ton to grow. In some cases, the cost is much higher. I took several photographs of crushing mills: some of the old wooden ones are very curious, in which round wooden pegs do duty for cogs. These antiquated mills are giving way to iron ones with 3 vertical rollers worked by two pairs of bullocks. Working in relays, two such teams can extract 4,000lbs. of juice in a working day from soft canes, and about half this quantity from hard ones. I also came across some small modern mills with horizontal rollers which were worked by both oil and steam engines, the boilers supplying steam to the latter, being fed with the megass from the mill. These horizontal mills give a much better crush and about 10 per cent more juice is extracted from the canes, and moreover the megass or spent sugar-cane from these mills makes excellent fuel for the steam boiler or for the pans for boiling the juice."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Hardly any part of India has been free from thunder or dust-storms, but rain has fallen chiefly in the Peninsula, Assam and the North of Burma. The most important falls are Tinnevelly, three inches ; Hyderabad, (Division) two ; Sibsagar, one ; Chittagong and Silchar, three-quarters ; Akyab, Tezpur, Gauhati, Mercara and Pachmarhi, half. Clouds have decreased in Burma and North-West India, but conditions remain favourable for thunderstorms, particularly in the Peninsula and North-West India.

High winds are blowing in the western half of the head of the Bay and the sea is rough at the mouth of the Hoogly. These winds are, however, not due to a storm.

Forecast.—Thunder storms are probable in most parts of the country.

SIMLA, APRIL 10,

Thunderstorms are reported this morning from most parts of India. The following are the chief falls of rain :—Yamethin and Sibsagar, one inch ; Gauhati, three-quarters ; Tezpur and Narayngnanj, half ; Chanda, one and a half ; Seoni, Bellary and Mercara, half. Moderate to light clouds persist over the whole country, except in the extreme North.

Temperature is below normal in the Deccan and Central Burma and humidity is normal in general.

Forecast—Thunderstorms are likely in most parts of the country.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Rain has fallen chiefly in Assam, Eastern Bengal and in the South-East of the Peninsula, but a few falls have also occurred in central parts of the country, and in Burma, chief amongst which being : at Mergui, one inch ; Thayetmyo, half ; Dibrugarh and Chittagong, three-quarters; Narayangang, two; Barisal, half; Bangalore, two and half, and Trivandrum, half.

There has been large diminution of cloud in all parts of the country, but pressure conditions indicate that thunderstorms are again likely to occur, but to a lesser extent than during the last few days.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are possible in most parts of the country.

THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The meteorological conditions throughout India during the past week have been those of the ordinary hot weather type. The rainfall, principally thunderstorms, have been heavier than usual at stations on the Bay of Bengal, also in Upper Burma and Mysore. The seasonal rainfall in Upper Burma, for example, has been thus brought up to normal, whereas a week ago it was 80 per cent. in defect.

HURRICANE AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 10.

A severe hurricane blew over Quetta this afternoon, followed by thunder and rain. As no hail fell the fruit will not suffer in consequence.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

A shock of earthquake, apparently of only moderate sever

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, March 24.—Lord Ampthill asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it is a fact that the Transvaal Government has arranged with the Portuguese Government that the authorities at Delagoa Bay should forcibly detain and deport to India British Indians who are placed over the border for offences under the registration law; if so, whether his Majesty's Government has either approved or disapproved of this action on the part of the Colonial Government; and whether there is any precedent for handing over British subjects to a foreign Government to be punished for offences committed in British territory.

The Earl of Crewe replied that the Transvaal had decided that the most reasonable course to take and the course that was best in the interests of the Indians themselves was that in cases in which these people had broken the registration laws they should be returned to their country of domicile. No British Indian domiciled in Africa had been removed from Africa. Assuming for the purposes of his reply that the Transvaal Government had a right to remove British Indians over its borders, the ordinary course would undoubtedly be for the Transvaal Government to conduct those Indians to the border and there pass them on to the neighbouring territory, whether Natal or Protuguese East Africa; but conceiving it to be in the best interests of the Indians, as well as its own, to return these persons to India, they had made arrangements with the Natal Government and the Government of Portuguese East Africa to transport the Indians across the intervening stretches of territory to the seaports. Under the Natal law undoubtedly there was provision for placing these Indians on board ship and sending them back to India, and he was making inquiries as to whether there was similar provision under the Portuguese law. Assuming that the Transvaal Government had the right to undertake the deportation, he did not think that any hardship was involved in the methods employed which were calculated to cause the least inconvenience to those who were subjected to them.

Lord Ampthill asserted that there was no precedent for such a course of action, and that it was an entirely new departure for any Government to entrust the punishment of political offenders to foreigners. These Indians were not criminals. At the worst they were passive resisters in circumstances of the greatest provocation, which certainly did not justify the Transvaal Government in treating them as outlaws. It was most desirable at the present time to avoid giving offance to the people of India, and in the interests of South Africa now was the time above all others to condone the faults of these people and to treat them with generosity.

The Earl of Crewe reiterated his opinion that the most rational and convenient course was to place these Indians on board ship with a view of their return to their own country rather than just to push them over the border and leave them subject to the laws of the adjoining State, whether milder or more severe than those of the country from which they had been removed.

INDIA AND FRANCE AND THE MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 22nd Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that India is not entitled to the most-favoured nation treatment in the French market except in the case of a limited class of goods known as "denrees coloniales", though India gives most favoured-nation treatment to all French goods; whether he is aware that India possesses an extensive tariff; and whether any attempt has been made, either by his Majesty's late advisers or by his present advisers, to induce France to treat Indian goods on the same footing as goods coming from other countries.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the three questions is in the affirmative. The French Government have several times been approached on the subject, but no arrangement has been found possible. My hon. friend may rest assured that the matter will not be lost sight of.

GREAT BRITAIN, JAPAN, AND MANCHURIA.

Sir William Bull asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Referring to the recent announcements in connection with British and American representations to Russia with regard to the enforcement by Russia of the scheme of territorial jurisdiction and the imposition of taxes on Chinese and foreign residents in the zone of the Russian section of the South Manchurian Railway has the Government considered that this interpretation of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace will still further encourage Japan in her reported assumption of territorial jurisdiction in Manchuria and to persist in her refusal to permit China to extend her railway system for the benefit of the large agricultural regions of which Fakumen is the centre, west of the Liao River; and, as the first object of our alliance with Japan was the maintenance of China's unimpaired sovereignty will the Government represent equally forcibly to Japan that Great Britain is under the necessity of reaffirming her previous attitude and must insist on the necessity of observing treaty obligations.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: There appears to be no parallel between the action of the Russian Government at Harbin, to which the hon. member no doubt refers, and the objection of the Japanese Government to the construction of the Fakumen railway. This latter subject was fully gone into in the House on March 17 in reply to a question put by the hon. member for the Epsom Divison and we have nothing to add to what was said on that occasion. His Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that Japan is assuming, or is endeavouring to assume, territorial jurisdiction in Manchuria.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS AND THE JOINT-PUESE POOL.

Mr. Remnant on behalf of Sir Edward Sassoon, asked the under Secretary of State for India: Whether any negotiatiens are now, or have been, in progress involving the possible leasing by the Indian Government of a trans-Indian telegraph line to any of the telegraph companies which are partners with india in the Joint-Purse Pool; if so, what are the terms which India asked to agree in such negotiations; and whether, in the conduct of such an arrangement, and in view of the admitted financial loss lately sustained by India owing to the diversion of traffic which would otherwise have passed across India, but which now passes over cables belonging to other partners in the Joint-Purse pool, the Indian Government will reconsider the advisability of seizing the opportunity to press their partners for a reduction of the present rate charged for telegrames to and from India, and also to rearrange the Joint-Purse pool agreement so that India may stand in a more favourable financial position than she at present does "vis-a-vis" her partners in the Joint Purse.

Mr. Buchanan: It is known that the Eastern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies have applied to the Government of India for permission to telegraph their trans-Indian traffic directly between their cable stations at Bombay and Madras instead of handing it over to the Indian Telegraph Department for transmission. It is believed that this application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. With regard to the last portion of the hon, member's question, the Government of India would no doubt avail themselves of any favourable opportunity for effecting a reduction of rates between India and Europe, but it is not probable that the negotiations referred to would afford an opportunity for effecting reductions of rates or making the rearrangements suggested by the hon. member.

PERSIA.

Tuesday, March 23. Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs whether he could make any statement with regard to affairs in Persia.

Sir E. Grey: The Nationalists have assumed control of the Government and Customs at Bunder Abbas. There appears to be little material change at other places.

Major Anstruther-Grey asked whether the right hon. gentleman had any definite statement with regard to the Shah's accepting the Constitution, and whether the latest phase of the situation was satisfactory.

Sir E. Grey: No, sir; I wish I could say that the latest phase was satisfactory.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the manifesto issued by the Central Committee in Europe of the Persian Constitutionalist Party, to the effect that this party had always endeavoured to safeguard the lives and property of Europeans in Persia, and would always continue to do so; whether order and security vailed wherever the influence of the Constitutionalist Party extended: and could he state whether apprehensions had been expressed to his Majesty's Government, either by the British Consul at Resht or by British citizens resident in that town, for their safety or that of their property.

Sir E. Grey: The manifesto in question has been sent to me. I am hardly in a position to state with certainty that order and security prevail in all places to which the influence of the Constitutionalist Party extends, nor exactly how the parties in possession of different centres are composed; but, as far as I am aware, no complaint has as yet been made by British subjects as to their treatment in such places. As the question contemplates, as regards Resht disturbances and possible danger to foreigners are anticipated, in view of an impending collision between the Shah's troops and forces of the Nationalists. No appeal for protection has reached us from the British community there, who are doubtless aware that, as I informed the hon. member for Brentford on March 16, the Russian Consular Guard is being reinforced and has instructions to protect all foreigners. Similar instructions are being sent to his Majesty's ships to protect all foreigners at Bushire and Bunder Abbas if necessary.

THE OUTRAGE AT TABRIZ.

Mr. G. Gooch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had now received any official information on the subject of the outrage committed upon Mr. Brown, of the Indo-European Company at Tabriz; and what steps did his Majesty's Government propose taking in the matter.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz reports that Mr. Brown was not the victim of an outrage, though his escort extracted from him a gratuity of about £. more than he would have given them in ordinary circumstances. (Laughter). An insulting expression of no particular Oriental significance was made use of by one member of Mr. Brown's escort, but otherwise he was politely treated. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown addressed no complaint to his Majesty's Minister at the time. His Majesty's Minister states that he will bring the fact to the notice of the Persian Government verbally, but does not consider that more than this is required.

Mr. Lynch asked who furnished the escort.

Sir E. Grey: I imagine that it was a Persian Government escort, but I am not sure on that point.

OPENING OF LETTERS BY THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, by any order of the Secretary of State or of the Government of India, letters passing between British subjects in India and this country are opened by the Post Office authorities.

Mr. Buchanan: As was stated in reply to a question on Feb. 11 last year, the Government of India has certain powers under the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898 of opening letters in India.

Mr. Byles: Have those powers been exercised.

Mr. Buchanan: Not, so far as I am aware, recently.

THE DEPORTATIONS FROM INDIA.

Mr. Verney asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State had any information as to the state of health of any of the nine British subjects who were deported from their homes in India in December last and who are still in confinement.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not received any report from the Government of India on the subject. My hon. friend is no doubt aware that the officer in whose custody a State prisoner is placed is bound under the regulation to submit to the Government of India periodical reports as to the prisoner's health and comfort.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary whether he had seen in the Indian Press a letter from one of these deported persons stating that he was extremely comfortable, and also letters from other Indians complaining of the large salaries given to the families of these comfortable deportees.

Mr. Buchanan: I have not seen the latter statement, but I have seen the former one.

In answer to further question by Mr. Scott and Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Buchanan said he was not prepared to agree with the statement that the condition of things at present was one of perfect peace. As regards the question of the health of or medical attendance for any of the deported persons, he had every reason to believe that the Government of India would do their duty, not only in accordance with the letter of the law but even generously.

CONVERTS FROM HINDOOISM IN THE MYSORE STATE

Mr. Ernest Lamb asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the report has yet been received, for which the Government of India have been asked, as stated by him in an answer given to a question put in this House on Nov. 30, 1908, in reference to the disabilities attaching to converts from Hindooism in the Mysore State; and, if so, whether he can make any further statement upon the present position of the question.

Mr. Buchanan: No reply has yet been received from the Government of India to the despatch on the subject addressed to them on Dec. 11.

RHODESIA ASIATIC ORDINANCE.

On Wednesday March 24, Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether the draft Asiatic Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Rhodesia last June had been disallowed; whether that Ordinance was substantially the same as the registration law of the Transvaal which the British Indians of that colony sought to have repealed as being degrading to them; and whether, under the circumstances, the Secretary of State would renew his good offices with the Government of the Transvaal in order to put an end to the sense of injustice under which his Majesty's British Indian subjects were suffering.

Col. Seely: The Secretary of State has instructed the High Commissioner not to assent to the Asiatic Ordinance of Southern Rhodesia. The principle underlying this legislation was the same as that in the existing Transvaal legislation. The latter was not disallowed because the position of the Transvaal war for historical reasons exceptional. The Ordinance passed under Crown colony government was not allowed but in the exceptional cricumstances of the Transvaal his Majesty's Government felt that they could not disallow legislation passed unanimously by both Houses in a self-governing colony. The circumstances of Southern Rhodesia are, of course, very different. Further correspondence about the Transvaal Indians will shortly be laid on the table and I cannot usefully make any further statement at present.

ROBBERY IN PERSIA.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the assault and robbery of a British traveller near Sivind while on a journey between Ispahan and Shiraz; and whether he would make such representations as would ensure that the Persian authorities took steps to secure that British subjects should not be so molested in future.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The agent of Messrs. Ziegler & Company, a British subject, was robbed and totally stripped three or four days ago by certain tribesmen near Sivind, on the Shiraz-Ispahan road, which the Acting British Consul reports to be dangerous. His Majesty's Minister at Teheran has pressed the Persian Government to issue urgent instructions to the Governor of the district where the outrage took place to punish the offenders and endeavour to recover the stolen property.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Will the British subject be indemnified or will an indemnity be pressed for?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The first stage is to recover the property, and then we will deal with the other subject.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

On consideration of the Report of the Civil Service Vote, Mr. Lynch, in a thin House, directed attention to the gravity of the situation in Persia. He reviewed recent events and insisted that the Constitution, which the Shah had destroyed, ought to be restored. In the course of his speech he attacked the "Times" because it did not support the Nationalist movement, and he declared, amid cries of dissent, that this journal had never supported movements of the kind. The Persian people ought to have the Constitution, to regain which they had taken up arms, and Russia and Great Britain ought to advise the Shah to restore it. If the Shah were to refuse to do this the Russian officers in the country ought to be withdrawn; for if that were done he would have to give way.

Mr. Dillon, who endorsed the views of Mr. Lynch affirmed that it was Russia that had let anarchy loose in Persia, for the Russian officer who were under Russian control, were concerned in the overthrow of the Persian Parliament and had encouraged the Shah to resist the demands of his people.

Sir E. Grey, in his reply, began by pointing out that the Anglo-Russian Convention was not intended, though some people though it was, to exercise any special effect on Persia's internal affairs. The object of the Convention was to provide against the acquisition of any undue influence in Persia by Russia or ourselves; it was a self-denying Convention which did not impose upon us any obligation in regard to Persia's own affairs. It might be that the Russian officer in command of the Persian Cossacks exceeded his duty at the time of the "coup d'etat" in Teheran in the summer, but he was convinced that he did not do this by the authority or with the approval of the Russian authorities; and since that time it had not been represented that the Russians in the service of the Shah had gone beyond their sphere of action. Turning to Mr. Dillon, who was so convinced that the Russian officers were responsible for anarchy, he observed drily, "it is easier to have an absolute conviction about affairs in a foreign country when one is out the Foreign Office than when one is in it." He then drew attention to the fact that some of the worst disturbances of the civil war had occurred close to the Russian frontier. Russian trade had been interfered with; it had been reported by Consuls that Russian lives and property were endangered, and Customs dues, upon which money had been lent to Persia, had not been collected for several months. Therefore, before criticising Russia we ought to put ourselves in her place and imagine what our own position would be if there were similar trouble on the Indian frontier. Members would certainly be pressing the Government to take action. It could not be said, however, that the Russian Government had been eager to intervene and to send forces into Persia. The amount of intervention would have been much greater but for the Anglo-Russian Convention, which had allayed the old suspicions between the two countries. It was the policy of his Majesty's Government to keep free from far-reaching engagements in regard to Persia, and the Convention had been adhered to strictly, neither Russia nor Great Britain having done anything to undermine the position. The Government were not doing anything of which the House could disapprove. Had they been lending the Shah's Government money they might have been blame; but this they had not done. What they desire was the restoration of order and decent government in order that the danger of intervention, which might come if the country should fall into complete anarchy, might be removed; but when they gave advice they were not going to assume the responsibility of saying what kind of government Persia was to have. They could advise the Shah in general terms, but they could not dictate what form Persia's Constitution should take. Their advice must be limited to impressing upon the Shah that he was responsible for finding some way to pacify his country, and that until it was found he could not expect assistance or countenance fron this country.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN INDIA

On Thursday, March 25, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the reports of the Registrar for Co-operative Credit Societies in India afford evidence that progress is being made in the provision of cheap capital on a co-operative basis for the artisan and agricultural classes.

Mr. Buchanan: According to figures given in the report of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held in October 1908, the number of societies in British India was 1,357 on June 30, 1908, as against 843 on the corresponding date in the previous year, and the number of members 148,038, against 90,834. The capital of the societies on June 30, 1908, was Rs. 44,07,026 (293,800£), against Rs. 23,71,683 (158,000£) in the preceding year. These figures are evidence that satisfactory progress is being made, though the movement is still on a small scale.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked whether any statistics are available to show that the recently diminished demand for Manchester goods is due at all, and if so, how much, to the boycott of the British cotton trade in Bengal.

Mr. Churchill gives the following written reply:—No statistics are available, so far as I am aware, which would throw light on the effect of the boycott on the export of Manchester goods to India.

INDIGO-DYED CLOTH.

Mr. Rees asked whether any steps can be taken to prevent the sale, to the detriment of indigo planters, of cloth described as indigo-dyed in the colouring of which neither natural nor synthetic indigo has been used.

Mr. Churchill, in a written reply, says:—If the hon. member can furnish evidence of the actual sale of cloth in this country as indigo-dyed which contains no indigo, natural or artificial, I shall be happy to consider it, with a view to determine whether there is a case for prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act.

THE CONDITION OF RESHT.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to a telegram addressed by the provincial council of Resht and by the Governor of that town to this House, under date 22nd instant to the effect that order and security prevailed in the town and district of Resht; that all the Consulates, including the Russian Consulate, had expressed their satisfaction; and that the Governor and inhabitants protested against the arrival in the town of Russian Cossack troops, accompanied by two quick-firing guns, as a course humilitating to the national dignity and calculated to cause national resentment and had be received from his Majesty's Consul at Resht, before the decision of the Russian Government to send troops any representations as to the existence of danger to Europeans in that town in view of an impending collision between the Shah's troops and the forces of the Nationalists.

Sir E. Gray: My attention has been drawn to a telegram of the nature indicated in the question. I have nothing to add to the statements I have already made.

THE CHINESE TROOPS IN THE HACHIM VALLEY.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked the Under Secretary for India: If he can state what representations have reached the Indian Government relative to the fort now being built for the Chinese troops in a situation commanding the British fort at Sima, in the Hachim district.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received no information as to the erection of a Chinese fort commanding the British military police fort at Sima.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he has now ascertained the dates upon which Chinese troops entered the Hachim Valley, removing boundary posts and levying taxes upon natives under British protection.

Mr. Buchanan: No Hachim Valley can be identified. If the hon. member is referring to the incident mentioned in the answer given to him on March 8, I would add to the information then furnished that the reports received do not state that boundary posts were destroyed or taxes levied.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state the expenditure on mules and transport incurred during the last six months by the British column in the Hachim Valley, on the Chino-Burmese frontier; what troops are stationed there; and if reinforcements are to be despatched.

Mr. Buchanan: No British column was collected on the occasion referred to in my immediately preceding answer, nor elsewhere on the northern section of this frontier. With a view to a tour by the political officer which was afterwards abandoned, a certain collection of transport was begun, but I am unable to say what expenditure was incurred. No troops are stationed on this portion of the frontier.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	7	8	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kambharwada	6	7	28
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	*5	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	10	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	19
G Mahim and Worli	12	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	49	42	158
This day last year	72	58	151
Do. 1907			205

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 23.

The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey.

Major-Gen. H. S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G., lieutenant governor and commanding the troops, Jersey District, to be honorary colonel (March 24).

REGULAR FORCES.

Command and Staff.

Major A. A. McHardy, D. S. O., R. A., to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Major J. S. Fowler, D. S. O., R. E. (March 16).

Establishments.

Staff College—Major C.P. A. Hull, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel while so employed, vice Brevet Col. E. L. Banon (March 10).

Cavalry.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Lieut. A B Lawson to be captain, in succession to Major R J P Anderson, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment (Feb. 22).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art Supernumerary Capt. W H Bartholomew is restored to the establishment, vice A Mellor; Capt. A Mellor to be adjutant, vice W H Bartholomew (Feb. 19).

Royal Garrison Art.—The Undermentioned captains to be majors:—J B Mackintosh, vice H. T. Hawkins, retired (March 1); R H F McCulloch, D S O, vice F. L. Galloway, seconded (March 8). The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the establishment:—R L Muspratt-Williams, vice P E Andrewes (March 6); W E Kemble, vice R H F McCulloch, D S O, (March 8); Capt. F E Andrewes to be an instructor in gunnery (second class) to complete establishment (March 6).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major J P Brewin to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col T J W Prendergast, placed on the Half-pay List (March 8).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut R E A Viscount Fielding, to be lieutenant, vice H M Pryce Jones, promoted (Feb 16).

Infantry.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Capt C W Compton to be major, vice M A Foster, DSO., placed on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt F G G Theyts is restored to the Establishment, vice C W Compton (March 19).

The Cheshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut F J H Pring is, antedated to Nov 12, 1908, vice H N Baker admitted to the Indian Amy; Second Lieut N G H Will to be lieutenant, vice P J MacQ. Mottram, resigned (March 20).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. C C Norman is restored to the establishment, vice C A Ball-Acton, resigned (March 10.)

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut. R W Brace resigns his commission; Gentleman Cadet B C Lake from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice H G L Mayne, promoted (March 24).

The East Surrey Regt.—Capt. C H Townsend is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267, 7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (March 9).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Capt. and Brevet Major M H Knaggs to be major vice L T C Twyford, promoted; Lieut. J H Ridgway to be captain, in succession to Major M H Knagge, employed with the Army Ordance Dept. Lieut G Strongitharm, from Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, vice J H Ridgway, with precedence next below G Fraser (March 14).

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt P Balfour retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (March 24).

The Gordon Highlanders.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E. H. Davidson, vice R. B. Campbell, promoted (Feb. 22); J W Hunter, vice G J G G Cumine, promoted (Feb 23).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut D Pott to be lieutenant, vice C D Frost, admitted to the Indian Army (Feb 11).

The West India Regt—Lieut Ll J Jones is seconded for service with the West African Regt (March 6).

The Army Service Corps.

First Class Staff Serg.-Major A. Elson to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. G. C. B. Salter, deceased (March 24).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen D. A. Scott, C. V. O., C.B., D. S. O., commanding Eastern Coast Defences, retires on retired pay; Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) F. S. Robb C. B., M. V. O. commanding Eleventh Infantry Brigade, to be major-general, vice D. A. Scott, C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O. (March 24); Col. H. B. Rawson, C. B., on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, Northern Command, is placed on the Half-pay List (Feb. 25); Col. F. H. Hall, C. V. O., C. B., is placed on retired pay (March 21); Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. T. C. McNally, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain (March 22).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. F. Vincent, C. M. G., to be colonel (Oct. 18, 1902; Lieut. F. J. Crossfield resigns his commission (March 24).

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

The Clare Royal Field Reserve Art—Capt J G M McOstrich is granted the honorary rank of major (May 31).

Infantry Battalion.

4th Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Capt A S Weldon, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt) to be adjutant vice W J Locker (March 1).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt C R Tichborne from the late Royal Army Medical Corps (Militia) having assented to be transferred is appointed to the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held in the Militia (Sept 20).

Admiralty, 23rd March,

Chief Gunner John Courtnell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 12th March,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, Royal Marines, to be Lieutenants with precedence next below Lieutenants Ralph Lyndhurst del' Strother:—George Hugh Vans Hathorn, Herbert Eamonson Dowding Dated 1st July, 1907.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Frederick George Raddish has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 27th February.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Meldon Dillon has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 26th January.

Admiralty, 24th March Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Resolutions for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Staff Paymaster Arthur Charles Saunders. Paymaster Edgar Marrable. Dated 20th March.

Admiralty, 25th March, Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Andrew Woodhouse Stonehouse has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Sub-Lieutenant Richard de Verdon Williams has this day been placed on the retired List.

War Office, Whitehall, 26th March.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Sir Godfrey V. Thomas, Bt., C. B., D. S. O., from the Half-Pay List to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel W. A. Smith, C. B. Dated 16th March.

Colonel Leonard E. Kiggell, C. B., from a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Headquarters, to be a temporary Brigadier-General in charge of Administration, vice Colonel F. H. Hall, C. B. Dated 21st March.

Brevet Colonel Walter P. Braithwaite, from a General staff Officer, 1st grade, at the Staff College, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Headquarters, vice Colonel L. E. Kiggell, C. B. Dated 21st March.

Establishments.

Staff College, Brevet Colonel Edward M. Perceval, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer, is advanced from the 2nd to the 1st grade, vice Brevet Colonel W. P. Braithwaite. Dated 21st March.

School of Military Engineering Captain Francis R. P. O'Callaghan, Royal Engineers, to be a 2nd Assistant Instructor, vice Lieutenant A E Davidson Dated 16th March.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant George FitzR C Clarke resigns his Commission. Dated 27th March.

8th (King's Royal Irish(Hussars, Second Lieutenant Alan H H Gardner resigns his Commission. Dated 27th March.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Henry E Talbot to be Lieutenant. vice A B Lawson, promoted. Dated 22nd February.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Major George A Cardew is restored to the establishment, vice R D Gubbins, promoted. Dated 24th March.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur B. Shute retires on retired pay. Dated 27th March.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels. Dated 27th March. Archibald Crawford, vice A. B. Shute, and to be seconded for service on the Staff. Percy de S. Burney, vice A. Crawford.

Lieutenant Arthur N. Woods is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 20th February.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, Captain Thomas W. B. Greenfield resigns his Commission. Dated 27th March.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant General O. Sloper to be Lieutenant, vice R. T. K. Auld, seconded. Dated 19th February.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment,) Captain George F. Hibbert resigns his Commission. Dated 27th March.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain William R. Pinwill is seconded whilst a Student at the Indian Staff College. Dated 2nd February.

Brevet Major Herbert A Porter, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice W. R. Pinwill. Dated 2nd February.

The Norfolk Regiment Second Lieutenant Montagu R. W. Dubarly to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. O. Otter, promoted. Dated 20th February.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Roderick M. B. Needham is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 6th March.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant William H. M. Freestun, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907. Dated 1st March.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Leonard C. C. Rogers reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of admission to the Indian Army. Dated 28th December, 1908.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Robert L. Lloyd is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 6th March.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 20th March. Frederick H. Span, vice A. St. A. Molesworth, resigned. Robert H. Oliver, vice F. H Span seconded for service under the Colonial Office. James E. S. Trelawny, Adjutant, 4th Battalion under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

The Border Regiment, Captain Lewis I. Wood to be Major, vice H. H. Cooch, placed on retired pay. Dated 11th March.

Supernumerary Captain George de la P. B. Pakenham is restored to the establishment, vice L. I. Wood. Dated 11th March.

The Royal Sussex Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st February.

Richard F. Finke, vice E. F. Villiers, D.S.O., seconded.

Robert B. Otter-Barry, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur B Wilkie is restored to the establishment, vice F N Thorne, seconded. Dated 13th February.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant John Blagrove to be Lieutenant vice R V Simpson, promoted. Dated 28th December.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Captain William A I Kay is restored to the establishment, vice H C Johnson DSO, seconded. Dated 13th March.

The Manchester Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Dundas retires on retired pay. Dated 27th March.

Sergeant-Major William Laurence Connery to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Captain W. Dundas. Dated 27th March.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment.), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 17th March:—

Charles H. Lyon, vice W. F. B. R. Dugmore, D.S.O., retired.

Ferdinand C. T. Ewald, vice C. H. Lyon, appointed Adjutant, and to remain seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Highland Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Henry T. C. Singleton, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice P. Balfour, retired. Dated 24th March.

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Alexander P. F. Lyon to be Lieutenant, vice R. O. Abercromby, resigned, and to remain seconded whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 20th March.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Fredirick J. Byrne is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th February.

Lieutenant Arnold H. B. Wright to be Captain, vice F. J. Byrne. Dated 27th February.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain Henry H. G. Hyslop is restored to the establishment, vice H. C. Macdonald, deceased. Dated 14th March.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Paul A. Charrier to be Major, vice A.E.O. Congdon, promoted. Dated 11th March.

The West India Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard E. Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice L. J. Jones, seconded. Dated 6th March.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The date of transfer from seconded list of Lieutenant-Colonel James Will, MB, is 28th February, 1909, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd March,

Lieutenant Marcus Graham Dill, MB, from the seconded list, to be Lieutenant Dated 14th March,

Memorandum

Major Richard E Warden, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Dated 27th March.

Reserve of Officers.

Robert Johnstone Grewing, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be Captain Dated 27th March.

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) Lieutenant William H M Freestun The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Adjutant, vice Captain J A Thickenesse, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 1st March.

3rd Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Percy Balfour, Retired Pay, late The Highland Light Infantry, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 24th March.

4th Battalion, The East Surrey The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions, and are granted permission to retain their rank, and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 2nd March:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Ernest F Sullivan.

Captain and Honorary Major Fredrick G Mansford.

3rd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant Geoffrey E. Huth, from 3rd Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th January.

4th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Notting hamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Major-Chambers Didham to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 2nd January.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieutenant Rupert A. H. Wortham, from the 6th Battalion, The Kings Royal Rifle Corps to be Lieutenant Dated 26th January.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Indian Medical Service postings are notified :—

Captain W. F. Brayne to plague duty in Burma.

Captain C. A. Godson to the Jail Department, Madras, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. James and Captains H. C. Buckley, W. H. Boalth, C. H. Reinhold and V. N. Whitamore to Military employ.

Justice Coxe, from deputation, has resumed his seat upon the bench of the Calcutta High Court.

Captain R. T. Milne and Lieutenant A. R. Withers are posted to the Burma Military Police.

Revd. J. M. Davies of the Nagpur Ecclesiastical Establishment retires from the 7th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Count Von Thurn and Valsassina as Acting Austrian Consul, Bombay, is recognised.

Captain J. H. Watson is appointed Adjutant, Imperial Cadet Corps,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Young is appointed to the enrolled list and posted to Bombay.

Mr. C.W. Lauder is appointed Issue Officer, Bombay Paper Currency Office.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes is confirmed as Under-Secretary, Finance Department.

INDIA ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. L. M. Turner and Major H. A. K. Jennings are appointed "sub pro tem" Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, and Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Circle, respectively.

Hospital Assistant Lal Singh, I.S.M.D., Bengal, is readmitted into the Service.

Indian Army Promotions : — Lieutenant-Colonel L. N. Herbert to be Brevet Colonel and Lieutenants I. H. Gordon, I. H. Henderson and C. B. Gosset to be Captains.

Lieutenant P. C. F. Gibson is removed from the service subject to His Majesty's approval.

Hon. Capt. T. Goddard retires from last month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made :—

Staff.—The Major T. W. G. Bryan, No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Commandant, Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Major J. Little, Northamptonshire Regiment, vacated. Dated 17th March.

Captain E. L. Popham, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry, to be Unpaid Attache at Southern Army Headquarters. Dated 29th March.

30th (Lancers), Gordon's Horse.—Major C. R. Elliot, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate a Commandant, vice Colonel St. G. L. Steele, granted leave or until further orders. Dated 30th January.

Major H. A. Lane, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. R. Elliot. Dated 15th March 1909.

1st Brahmans.—Captain H. T. Marshall, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major N. A. H. Budd, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 18th March.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Major K. J. G. Dunolly, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. J. Roche, granted leave or until further orders. Dated 12th March.

107th Mahrattas.—Major H. K. MacGeorge, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. F. Whyte, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 27th February.

Captain W. J. H. Hunter, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. K. MacGeorge. Dated 12th March.

119th Infantry, (The Mooltan Regiment).—Major F. H. Pigou, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain J. T. G. Adamson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel A. E. Aitken, appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division. Dated 14th March.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES
15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 MARS 1909

I.—Etienne Mayrau, premiere partie, par H. Taine, avec une introduction de M. Paul Bourget, de l'Academie francaise.

II.—Le Socialisme Est-Il Scientifique ? par M. Alfred Fouillee, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.

III.—Les Unis, Derniere Partie, par M. Edouard Rod.

IV.—Le Prologue D'une Vie D'imperatrice, par M. Ernest Dandet.

V.—Romanciers Anglais Contemporains.—M. Rudyard Kipling, par M. Firmin Roz.

VI.—Le Travail Intellectuel Chez Les Aveugles, par M. Pierre Villey.

VII.—Revue Dramatique.—La Furie, a La Comedie-Francaise ;—Les Route D'emeraude, Au Vaudeville ;—L'ane De Buridan, au Gymnase.—Les Grands, a L'odeon, par M. Rene Doumic.

VIII.—Revues Etrangeres.—L' "Immortelle Bien Aimee" De Beethoven, par M. T. de Wyzewa

IX.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

—Bulletin Bibliographique.

A MEMORIAL, largely signed by the citizens of Calcutta, has been submitted to the Viceroy praying for the release of Krishna Kumar Mitra, one of the deportees.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE wind on Saturday 10th April was from the North-West, officially called moderate. As a matter of fact it was fairly fresh at the start of the races but gradually slackened as the afternoon progressed.

The Ships Boat Race was the first sailed, the course being to B Buoy, Mark Buoy and back to the Schooner. Three cutters from the "Hardinge," one cutter from the "Proserpine" and a pinnace from the "Hyacinth" crosed the starting line. The pinnace held a good lead at the start followed by the 2nd cutter of the "Hardinge." The start was a very poor one, 4 minutes 33 seconds between first and last. The race resulted in a win for the "Hyacinth" pinnace which evidently found the breeze to her liking and won easily while the "Hardinge's" first cutter took second prize.

For the B Class the course set was S. Karanja, Sunk Rock, Committee Vessel, North Karanja, Committee Vessel. The Mannikin was put over the line 47 seconds after gunfire followed by Pixie, Peewit, Anna, Trixie. The last named unfortunately was disqualified, not having left her moorings before the five minutes gun. First time round the Committee Vessel, Pixie was in the lead closely followed by Trixie and Mannikin, then Peewit and Anna, the last named inadvertently contravened rules and went under the Dolphin. After the run to North Karanja and the beat back, the Pixie was still leading with Trixie next, Mannikin and Peewit bringing up the rear. The result on handicap was, Mannikin first, Peewit second.

The C Class Race was a keenly contested one, not that this is at all unique, but there was an added interest in a cup presented by Captain and Mrs. Gillespie as a parting gift to their friendly rivals in the class. The course was one set to give the onlookers a good time, and incidentally to try the manoeuvring powers of the yachtsmen. The short course reversed, then N. Karanja Buoy and back and again round the short course. The order at the start was, Curlew, Sitara, Coralie, Lapwing, Clutha, Maud, Tomtit, Valkyrie, Jean. Several of the small boats went wrong, heading for what they thought was the first mark, but which proved an error, the mark boat suddenly hoisting a flag at another buay, after the race had commenced. Round the first mark Clutha was in the lead, with Maud, Coralie and Tomtit in close attendance. Rounding the Schooner, Sitara came in with a rush, first getting a lead which she held from Clutha on the run to N. Karanja, but was badly left on the beat in. The Maud and Clutha did well, and Coralie also, Tomtit keeping her proper place in the van, and at the second rounding of the Schooner, Maud was first, Tomtit second, Coralie third, Clutha fourth, all well together, then Curlew, Sitara, Lapwing, Valkyrie, Jean having given up. On the short course Clutha got round Middle Ground Buoy in the lead. Maud close behind. Then Tomtit, Coralie, Curlew. The reach to the next mark made no change in the leaders, but on the beat in the Tomtit worked her way ahead after a struggle with Maud. The latter rounded in second place, Coralie third, Clutha fourth, Curlew fifth. The coveted cup and first handicap prize goes to Clutha with Maud second and Coralie third.

The A Class course was Sunk Rock, N. Karanja, Committee Vessel, N. Karanja, Committee Vessel. Unfortunately a jammed peak halbard block kept the Eileen IV at her moorings, and only Sapphire, Melody and Turquoise crossed the line. The Sapphire took the lead on the reach to Sunk Rock, and retained her place on rounding N. Karanja buoy, being 4 seconds ahead of Melody, the latter carrying her jack yonder. On the beat into the Committee Vessel the leader lost something like a minute and Melody improved her position. After the last run to N Karanja and beat home the order was still the same, Sapphire in the lead, then Melody, and Turquoise, barely up to her usual form, bringing up the rear.

Melody won on handicap.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	9 45	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	5 53 54	1 59 9
Turquoise..	14 8	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling ...	6 9 1	2 4 53
Melody ...	17 8	J.B.K. Macbeth	6 5 41	1 58 33
Eileen IV...	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	Did not start.	

Course No. 5rev.+14=12·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Melody. W N.-W. moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	4 52	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	6 15 10	2 40 18
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	6 11 33	2 41 33
Mannikin...	10 43	Officers, R. A....	6 17 48	2 37 5
Erin ...	7 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas ...	Did not start.	
Peewit ...	14 37	Duncan Fraser...	6 25 40	2 41 3
Anna	14 37	Officers H.M. Mint.	Gave up.	

Course No. 8 = 11·7 miles. 1st Prize won by Mannikin and 2nd Prize won by Peewit. Wind, N.-W. Strength, moderate—Time-limit—7 p.m.

Trixie disqualified leaving the mooring after the warning given. Anna disqualified passing between the Land and the Dolphin.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, for a cup presented Capt and Mrs R St J J Gillespie.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	5 43 42	2 3 42
Coralie ...	3 30	Col H Mead ...	5 46 28	2 2 55
Maud	2 48	Officers, R E ...	5 44 9	2 1 21
Clutha ...	7 0	J J Welch	5 46 34	1 59 34
Lapwing...	2 6	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	5 54 8	2 12 2
Valkyrie...	19 30	R Walker ...	6 3 3	2 12 3
Curlew ...	4 54	C A Wordsworth	5 50 31	2 5 37
Sitara.....	3 30	J E Needham...	5 51 46	2 8 16
Jean	11 12	B C Reade.....	Gave up.	

Course No. 2rev.+14+2 = 8·4 miles. 1st Prize won by Clutha, 2nd Prize won by Maud and 3rd Prize won by Coralie. Wind, N.-W. Strength, Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
28-ftCutterI.	Scr	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.	5 33 46	2 18 46
28-ftCutterII.	Scr	do.	5 42 33	2 27 33
28-ftCutterIII	Scr	do.	5 44 25	2 29 25
25-ftWhaler	16 0	R.I M.S Rulimoras	Did not Start.	
28-ftCutter.	16 0	H.M.S.Proderfine..	Did not finish.	
36-ftPinnace	IIScr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.	5 25 22	2 10 22

Course No. 37 = 8 miles. 1st Prize won by second Pinnace "Hyacinth", 2nd Prize won by I Cutter Hardinge. Wind, N.-W. Strength, Moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. Bengal Tournament.

CUP WON BY "S" BATTERY, R. H. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 10.

In the Royal Artillery Bengal Football Tournament, the "S" Battery, R. H. A., Lucknow, won the final in the tie played at Meerut, thus winning the cup for the second year in succession.

The final was fought between the "S" Battery and the No. 66 Battery, R. F. A., the "S" Battery winning by one goal to nil.

The "S" Battery, R. H. A., also won the Madras Football Cup in 1906, 1907, and 1908, thus winning for good the Challenge Cup, a handsome trophy.

Curiously enough the "S" Battery also won the Madras Cup in 1896, 1897 and 1898, when on a former tour of foreign service. The Battery, which arrived in India from South Africa in 1906, thus possesses a unique distinction of which it may well be proud.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.

Ismail Abdulla, a Mahomedan, was charged with picking the pocket of Khan Mahomed. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was asleep on the footpath opposite the office of the Commissioner of Police, when the accused removed Rs. 1-7-0 from his pocket. Accused tried to make off with the money, but was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted six previous convictions. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of five years after his release from jail.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Strange Theatrical Case.

MR. FRED ELLIS AND HIS STAGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 10.

AN extraordinary case came on before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, on Thursday last. A couple of days previous to the hearing, Mr. Fred. Ellis, proprietor of the Ellis Opera Co., was arrested on two warrants issued by the City Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. W. Giffard, an actor in his Company, and Mr. Chaplin who described himself as a boot and harness-maker, but who did sundry work for the Company. Mr. Ellis was released on bail of Rs. 200 in each case, but he was prevented from proceeding with his Company to Jubbulpore on Thursday morning as he had to appear in Court to surrender to his bail on that day. The allegation against him was that he was indebted to Giffard and Chaplin certain small sums of money, being part of wages and railway fare due to the complainants. The two charges were heard separately. The first, that of Giffard, occupied the Court from 8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and again from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. At the request of Mr. Ellis who was anxious that both cases should be decided the same day to enable him, if possible, to leave for Jubbulpore the same night, the Magistrate very kindly consented to proceed with the second case till nearly the dinner hour. When darkness set in, it was discovered that the Court was not provided with lights, and accordingly two candle sticks were procured from outside. Mr. Ellis defended the Giffard case in person, till after two hours' severe and searching cross-examination of Giffard, the Magistrate suggested that he should have engaged counsel, whereupon further proceedings were adjourned till 2 p.m. to enable him to do so. At this hour, Mr Ellis appeared in court with Mr. Sonavalla, Barrister-at-law, to defend him, while Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, Pleader, continued to prosecute on behalf of both Giffard and Chaplin.

Soon after the case re-opened Mr. Sonawalla rose and asked permission to address the Court. Mr. Merwanjee objected on the ground that it would be irregular for him to do so at that stage. Mr. Sonawalla however continued to speak. He vehemently denounced the action of Giffard and Chaplin in having brought charges of cheating against Mr. Ellis when they could have sought redress for their grievances in a Civil Court. Any person who called himself a lawyer, added Mr. Sonawalla, would have instantly refused to bring a charge of cheating against Mr. Ellis on such frivolous pretexts. The Court had been deceived out and out. If the accused had been represented by a lawyer at the onset he would never have been subjected to a trial. Theatrical people were not lawyers, and Mr. Ellis of course did not understand how to represent matters to the Court. If Giffard and Chaplin had come to him with a thousand pounds he (Mr. Sonawalla) would have refused to have had anything with their case and he was surprised at Mr Merwanjee having taken it up. It was a pure and simple case for the Civil Court and the Court was not debarred from discharging Mr Ellis at that stage.

The Magistrate : I suggested to Mr. Ellis this morning that he should engage a lawyer, and if he had done so, he would probably have saved himself all this trouble. I cannot, however, pass any order at present, as the complainant's re-examination is still to proceed.

Mr. Sonawalla : I challenge anybody to say that this is a criminal case. Your Worship will see that this Court has been asked to do the duties of a Small Cause Court.

The Magistrate : I don't think there is anything in the case so far to establish a charge of cheating.

Mr. Merwanjee contended that Mr. Sonawalla had not heard the case in the morning, and knew nothing whatever about it. Mr. Sonawalla had been speaking at random, and had been endeavouring to prejudice the Court with baseless arguments.

Mr. Sonawalla: I defy you to cite any authority to support a charge of this sort.

The Court held that no case of cheating was made out against the accused by either Giffard for Chaplin and discharged Mr. Ellis.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

The problem of Insolvency has presented itself in all countries and in all ages. In ancient communities the law of Debtor and Creditor was very strict as it aimed at maintaining a high standard of integrity. The non-payment of the debts in full either by bankruptcy or composition, works, of course a relaxation of the debtors moral fibre. In olden times if a debtor was not able to pay his debts in full with his property he could pay the same with his person by becoming a slave. The extravagant powers possessed by the creditors brought many early states to the brink of ruin.

Among the Jews, as found in the Levitical Law, the date commonly given being about 3,500 years ago, a debtor was treated with indulgence. He could never be stripped altogether and for all times of his possessions except under the stress of poverty, and therefore equity demanded that there should be restoration. The law however allowed the body of the debtor to be sold in discharge of a debt. Originally the debtor sold himself as a bond-servant but later on this process was taken through the judges. A member of the same race was in any case to be treated as a hired servant and a sojourner and was to become free in the year of Jubilee. The system of preference inculcated towards their own people may account for the harshness and rigidity of the money transactions of the Jews in later ages.

At Rome according to the Twelve Tables an insolvent debtor made over to his creditor but if a Roman he could not be sold as a slave except in foreign lands across the Tiber. The insolvent lost all his civil status and could even be killed by his creditors. In the case of his assignment to more creditors than one the Twelve Tables laid down "On three market days let them cut their parts ; if they cut too much or too little let them do so without fraud." Even the Lex Paetalia Papiria showed no mercy to an insolvent debtor and the true principle of bankruptcy did not come into existence till the time of Julius Cæsar, when by the Lex Julia a debtor became entitled to his discharge by a cessio bonorum, that is to say, by formerly giving up all he had to his creditors. The debtor was not released from liability until his creditors were fully satisfied out of the surrender ; still he obtained two advantages: he was protected from imprisonment and then he could not be impleaded at once by the creditors not fully paid but could be proceeded against only on the acquisition of the new property out of which he had the benefit of a competent allowance. In the time of the Emperors if there were more creditors than one they had to choose from among themselves, a master of the sale of the debtors properties who could sell the same as a corpus to the highest bidder for creditors' advantage. The purchaser was thus made the debtor's universal successor and he was bound to discharge or arrange the discharge of all the creditors claims, and the debtor was completely freed. This ancient sale of the debtor's goods as a corpus was gradually abolished as it was too onerous and there was a disposition to shirk the duty of successor and the creditors choose a Curator of the goods to administer the estate for the advantage of the creditors and satisfy them out of the money arising from the sale of the goods one by one, and the Curator obtained a commission for his services.

In Athens the very existence of government was threatened by the discontent engendered by the severity with which debtors were treated, and in fact the legislation of Solon averted a revolution by the abolition of enslavement for debt.

Manu the great Hindu law-giver says : "A debtor of the same caste or of a lower caste, who is unable to pay his debts, must discharge the same by rendering service suited to his caste; if of a higher caste he should discharge the debt in small instalments as funds are forthcoming ; and a creditor could recover the money by suit or by obstructing the debtor's cattle etc., or even by stretching himself down on the threshold of the debtor's house or by beating the debtor after inviting him to his house.

The early Teutonic Codes were as severe as Rome and Greece. The insolvent was under the power of the creditor and was subject to the use of fetters and to personal chastisement, and, later on, among the Germans, he had to work out a debt by his labours.

The English common law did not pledge the body or the liberty of the debtor for payment of a debt, except in the case of the King. There are, however, cases recorded of creditors plying the lien on the corpse of their debtor and refusing to allow him a decent burial until their claims were satisfied. Imprisonment for debt was not given by the express words of any statute, but the law gave, in certain cases, a right to arrest a defaulter for securing his appearance at trial when he was quitting the realm, and gradually this right was held to lie upon the judgment itself, (capias ad satisfaciendum). As the ordinary law of debtor and creditor was found inadequate, either to meet fraud, or to secure the equitable distribution of the insolvent's assets which, if uncontrolled, were likely to be scrambled for by creditors under writs of execution, bankruptcy enactments were made from time to time for traders in the first instance and subsequently for debtors in general. The term 'bankrupt' is derived from bank a bench, and the latin ruptus broken, and it literally means one whose bench has been broken on his bankruptcy, the practice formerly having been to break the bench or table on which the insolvent debtor sat in the market or other public place to do business.

In the United States a national law of bankruptcy was passed only in the year 11898. The acts of bankruptcy are only five in number viz., (1) Removal of the property to delay creditor, (2) Transfer of property while insolvent, (3) Suffering creditor to obtain preference, (4) making general assignment for creditor's benefit, and (5) Admitting in writing one's inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and do not include the non-payment of the debt ; so that a debtor cannot be adjudicated a bankrupt on the ground of indebtedness except on his own consent in writing. As regards Fraudulent Preference, the law looks at the result and not the intention.

In France there are three classes of bankruptcy: (1) Failure or Suspension of Payment, which must be filed at the Tribunal of Commerce of the District; (2) Simple Bankruptcy ; and (3) Fraudulent Bankruptcy. The first is not punishable, though it entails great disabilities by disqualifying the debtor from having any political rights or holding any public office or sitting on a jury or acting as a stock-broker. Simple Bankruptcy consists in conduct showing recklessness, e. g., extravagance, gambling and disorderly house-keeping. In Fraudulent Bankruptcy fraud is the predominant element. The Syndic in France corresponds to the English Official Receiver. His possession of the Debtor's property does not divest the debtor's title but the debtor is deprived of the power of managing or selling his property.

The German Bankruptcy Act was passed in 1877, and it makes a distinction between misfortune and misconduct. Debtors who have given preference with knowledge of insolvency are liable to imprisonment ; so also a creditor who has been an accessory in fraudulent bankruptcy by conspiring with the debtor to secure for himself an advantage at the expense of other creditors. A trustee is appointed and the liquidation is made with great promptitude often by sale of the estate by auction.

A friend of mine once informed me that in Servia when a person becomes a bankrupt, he is immediately arrested and a large block of wood is chained to his leg; he is then made to wear it everywhere he goes. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and I should fancy the people who reap the benefit are the carpenters who make the blocks, especially if they have the same percentage of insolvents as in England or India.

Even allowing a certain amount of latitude for the different proceedings as to insolvency practised in other countries, I think readers can very well draw their own conclusions as to which is the best place to live in, if they haveany intention of dodging their creditors.

"OXONIAN."

GALE IN THE CHANNEL.

Mail Steamer Damaged when Crossing to Calais.

London, March 27.

For three days a violent gale has been raging in the Channel.

The full force of the hurricane was received by the French mail steamer Le Nord during its passage on Thursday night from Dover to Calais. Fifty-five passengers were on board and they experienced a terrible passage. The steamer was damaged by the heavy sea, and took three hours to cross the Channel.

Repairs are now being executed, and the steamer has been replaced by one of the English mail packets. The long passage was due to damage to the rudder.

Gallant rescues have been effected by the crew of the Palling lifeboat, Hearts of Oak.

The steamer Vulcan, of Liverpool, stranded on the Happisburgh Sands, Norfolk. Nine men were taken off, but so violent was the storm that the lifeboat men were unable to get back to Palling, and were compelled to go to Yarmouth.

POLICE SEARCH AT DUM DUM

Alleged Explosives Formulæ Found.

The Calcutta police made a raid early on Thursday morning, on a large garden house in Dum Dum Road, known as Rajabagan, but after a long search extending to three hours and a half, drew off with but little result.

The information on which the authorities acted was, to the effect that explosives were in course of preparation on the premises. Rajabagan, it should be said, covers an area of 85 bighas of land, contains three large tanks, considerable patches of jungly undergrowth, and a decent sized house which stands well back from the road. The property belongs to Babu Hemendra Prosad Ghosh of Calcutta, who was once connected in some way with the literary staff of "Bande Mataram."

About a year ago the premises were leased for a period of three years to a young Bengalee named Baidynath Bose at a rental of Rs. 900 a year. The lessee declared that his object was to engage in purely agricultural work, though later on to this he added dairy farming. As to this it can be said that when the premises were visited yesterday it was obvious that both were in progress ; the ground, or the major portion of it, appeared to have been newly tilled, and a number of cows were awaiting milking when the police appeared. On the other hand the police allege that for a long period after the opening of the tenancy nothing was done, and that it was not until the bomb conspiracy had become history that agriculture was taken up. They also declare that the house from time to time, during the past year, has been occupied by ten or fifteen Bengalis, and they point to the somewhat heavy battery of brass eating utensils seen as being proof of this.

Inspector Jones in charge of a party of between sixty and seventy constables arrived at the Dum Dum thana shortly before midnight, and between that hour and three o'clock other reinforcements, principally Inspectors, arrived. The force set out in charge of Inspector Kanji Lal at 4 o'clock, and after a long and circuitous and dusty march reached the objective an hour later. The main gate was found open, and the policemen, barefooted to prevent noise, were marched in single file into the grounds, and the task of surrounding the house was performed in silence. After some delay the two occupants Baidyanath Bose and his friend Hari Gopal Mozumdar were induced to come downstairs and interview the officers in charge of the party. They were questioned for about ten minutes, and then asked whether they were in possession of any revolvers or explosives which they strenuously denied. After some difficulty two search witnesses were procured, and the formalities of searching the officers disposed of the proceedings began. The living rooms are upstairs and here the search began. The first find was a small packet of ground sulphur which caused some excitement among the searchers. Bose first of all described it as "mida," and some amusement was caused by the corroboration of one of the search witnesses (a doctor). He was deceived by the light, however, and when he admitted its accurate description Bose declared that he used the powder for medicinal purposes. As the search proceeded several other articles, considered to be of interest, were found including a set of ten pictures of the goddess of Force, a copy of the last "Yugantar" issued from the Basumati press, a book alleged to be seditious, four or five "khattas," alleged to be formulæ for the making of gunpowder, and some letters. These were taken possession of. The lower story of the premises was apparently used as a cow house and cooking room. The search here did not involve much difficulty and produced nothing. A proof of news extracts giving various press opinions on the Muzufferpur tragedy was found lying on the ground in front of the house, and Bose said it had nothing to do with him, and that the former occupier was connected with 'Mande Mataram.'

While the search was in progress Mr. Colston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas, arrived, and soon afterwards two of the tanks were dragged, again without result. A newly raised mound of earth at the back of the house was then attended to, being dug up and entirely displaced, once more in vain. The surrounding land, trees and jungle patches were then searched as thoroughly as seventy men could deal with 85 bighas of land, the entire work being futile. At 9-15 the officers in charge decided that they had done their best and closed the operations, Inspector Jones and his men returning to headquarters.

It is understood that the search was made under the Arms Act and Criminal Procedure Code without a warrant. Large crowds gathered in the road way from day break, and remained watching the proceedings for some time.

No arrests were made.

GRAND NATIONAL SCENES.

A French Victory.

100,000 SPECTATORS.

London, March 27.

For the first time in its history, the Liverpool Grand National, the great event of the steeplechasing season, was yesterday won by a French horse Lutteur III., the property of Mr. James Hennessy, the well-known brandy distiller.

In 1865 a French born horse, Alcibiade, proved successful, but he was sent over to England as a two-year-old, and his training and racing was done in England. Both Casse Tete, who won in 1872, and Reugny, who proved successful two years later, although bearing French names, were English horses born and bred.

Only once has the Derby been won by a French horse, and that was forty-four years ago, when Gladiateur carried Count de Lagrange's colours first past the post at Epsom, but in other important races and especially the Ascot Gold Cup, French horses have frequently proved successful.

The victory of Lutteur III. yesterday was received with acclamation by the tremendous crowd which thronged the Aintree course. Since he gained his runaway victory over Russtic Queen and Leinster in the Champion Steeplechase at Hurst Park a few weeks ago, the Frenchman has always been a popular favourite and a large numbers of onlookers undoubtedly profited by his success.

PARFREMENT'S CONFIDENCE.

Parfrement, his jockey, who, in spite of his French name, is of Yorkshire parentage, made no secret of his confidence, and there is no doubt that the winner was great public fancy.

A hundred thousand people watched the triumph of the French horse. Every stand was thronged.

Nearly one hundred and fifty race trains, specials and ordinaries, brought full cargoes of enthusiasts from all parts of the Kingdom, and early in the day the streets of Aintree were packed with a struggling mass of humanity.

George Parfrement, the successful rider of Lutteur III, in reply to an interviewer, said : "I was born in Chantilly twenty-one years ago, and my first ride was at Maisons-Laffitte nine years ago. My first winner on the flat was at Ostend a year later, when I was only 6st. So far as the race for the Grand National is concerned Lutteur III. was always going well, despite the pace set by the leaders, and only made only one mistake, and that was at Beecher's the second time round, when he landed on top of a riderless horse. He, however, quickly recovered himself.

"After jumping Valentine's Brook I was quite comfortable, and had no fear. I quickly had Juda's measure at the last fence but one. I need scarcely say I was highly delighted at the magnificent reception I received. And though I have ridden over four hundred winners in France, I have never been so heartily cheered before.

"The Aintree course is the stiffest I have ever been over, and in my opicion Lutteur III. is the only animal in France capable of doing it, although there are some superior to him over smaller obstacles.

THE Governor of Uganda, Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, reporting to the Colonial Office on a tour he recently made through the Eastern Province, gives an interesting description of the beautiful Bagishu country, which is so highly cultivated that he was reminded of the vineyards of Switzerland or Southern France. The Bagishu are addicted to cannibalism of the most revolting kind. They do not hunt and kill people for the sake of their flesh, but consider that burial is a wanton waste of food.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal
GOLD MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD.)
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION
NAGPUR 1908
AWARDED TO PEARSE & Co BOMBAY
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR
CONFECTIONERS CATERERS.
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

AWARDED FOR
Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

Sole Agents : AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,* A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849

MARTELL'S
To say that a Brandy is better than **MARTELL'S** is an empty boast; to beat it **FOR QUALITY** a frank impossibility.
BRANDY

BOILERS

FOR MILL AND FACTORY USE OF

A Variety of Sizes,

TYPES AND PRESSURES,

READY FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

Ballard Road, **BOMBAY.**

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST, BOMBAY

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. R. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6)

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM. HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) EICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF,

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1909.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

MR. ASQUITH, the other day, received a deputation at the House of Commons which presented to him a memorial proposed by Professor William Ridgeway for the purpose of urging upon the Government the desirability of establishing an Imperial Bureau of Anthropology inside the Anthropological Institute. After drawing attention to the uses of the study of anthropology, the memorial, which was signed by such well-known scientists as Lord Avebury, Dr. Francis Galton, Sir Thomas Holdich, Dr. Myers, Professor Flinders Petrie, Professor Tylor, Professor Westermarck, Dr. J. G. Frazer, Sir Herbert Risley and others, set forth that "at the time when the native problem forms a very important factor in colonial and Indian administration, we venture to think that the training of young officials is a matter of national importance, and there is evidence that some of our leading administrators are fully alive to its value. Recently, Sir Reginald Wingate addressed a letter to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in which he asked whether those Universities were prepared to give instruction in Ethnology and primitive religion to probationers for the Sudan Civil Service; the Oxford Anthropological Committee and the Cambridge Board of Anthropological Studies at once replied in the affirmative, and courses of instruction in those subjects have already commenced. Among those who spoke upon the subject were Sir Edward Candy, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Richard Temple, and Professor Ridgeway himself, who pointed out that, apart from its value to the administrator, the study of anthropology, that is to say familiarity with the habits, customs, arts and tastes of the natives of a country, is of vital importance to the merchant. This fact has long been recognised by the Germans, who have spent and are still spending large sums annually, in promoting the study of Ethnology of all parts of the world; and their success in trade in recent years, not only with primitive and barbaric races, but also in China and Japan, is largely due to this fact. Important as the commercial aspect of the question undoubtedly is, we are of opinion that for the present extension of anthropological training and study among those who are called upon to administer the country is of still greater importance to India. The number of officers in the Bombay Presidency who have taken an *active* interest in anthropology and ethnology and who have really devoted their spare time to enquiry into the habits of various classes or castes is not very large; but those that have done so have invariably earned their reward in the shape of a certain influence among the natives of the country which is and must necessarily be denied to those who take no interest in such subjects.

A forcible example of this thesis may be found in the great influence which the late Sir James Campbell exercised among the rank and file of the people of Bombay. His unremitting researches into the folk-lore of all classes and into the tree and spirit worship which bulks so largely in the life of the ordinary Hindu brought him into contact and friendly acquaintanceship with all sorts and conditions of men, whom he, otherwise, would in all probability have never known, and were largely responsible for the title of *Wali* by which he was known among the poorer Mahomedans and for the unsererving goodwill with which the lower orders of Hindus regarded him. Moreover his name still lives among those to whom in his life time he was something more than the Collector of Bombay, and one who has endeavoured to follow in his footsteps and learn the inner life of the people, as he did, has assured us that to this day the name of "Campbell Sahib" is often mentioned with reverence and affection. The wide acquaintanceship, amounting often to friendship, coupled with the scientific knowledge which study of this kind engenders is of the very highest value to any officer who is charged with the administration of a large or populous area, for sources of information lie open to him which are closed to others, and he can, if he so chooses, become acquainted with the subtle undercurrents of thought and action which from time to time sway the minds of the population far more easily and far more comprehensively than the man who limits his acquaintanceship to the few persons whom he can ask to call at his office and to those with whom he is directly brought into contact in the course of his official duties. Let it not be thought for a moment that our contention is that the man who does not study anthropological subjects must be useless as an official. On the contrary there have been many who have earned unqualified praise as administrators, yet who never interested themselves at all in the science of anthropology or its several branches. But we do lay down that where two men are on an equality as regards intellect and capacity for administration, and the one is continually studying and collecting first-hand evidence of the habits and customs of the people while the other is not, then when it comes to the point of dealing directly with the people on some question of administration, the former is likely to be of more value to Government than the latter. The belief underlying this statement is borne out by the career of men like the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson and Sir James Campbell, who were both ardent anthropologists during the greater portion of their career and who both possessed, largely as the result of their private study, an extraordinary hold upon the rank and file of the people with whom from time to time they had to deal; and the belief has been expressed in rather different words more recently by the President of the Anthropological Society in this city who, when urging new members to join that Society, expressed the opinion that anthropology in India was potent to arouse in the mind of the European an abiding interest in the people of India, and that interest of this nature might eventually prove to have been the half-way halt to a stronger sentiment, bringing in its train very great personal power over the native mind.

We have often wondered indeed why so few Englishmen in India to-day embrace the study of anthropology for their own amusement, no matter how limited may be the scope of the enquiries which they set before themselves; for here in India the anthropologist, the ethnologist, the student of folklore and allied subjects may find an enormous field of enquiry hitherto but lightly touched and ready to yield an even greater harvest of scientific knowledge than Messrs. Spencer and Gillan have reopened in the interior of Australia. It may be that officials and others in these days have less time than was formerly available for the study of subjects not directly connected with their work; but if that be so an endeavour might be made to ground the younger generation in the leading facts and principles of anthropology, by including it in the syllabus of one of the many examinations which young officials have to pass at home and in this country, and thereby create possibly a taste for further enquiries at first-hand among the people, which would be productive in the end of much benefit to the general administration of this country. This is approximately the view of the Prime Minister who, in reply to the memorial, stated that "he entirely agreed that anthropology was becoming more and more every year, not only an important but an indispensable branch of knowledge, not merely for scholars but for persons who were going to undertake in an Empire like ours the work of administration." He hesitated to express the opinion that anthropology ought to be included as a compulsory subject for examination, but he was quite satisfied that it was highly desirable that it should become a regular subject of study and enter into the normal equipment of young men who went to the outlying regions of the Empire and encountered strange conditions of life. Whatever may be necessary in other parts of the Empire we are certainly of opinion that the study of Indian anthropology in one or more of its branches should be imposed upon those who come out from England to administer this country; and we should welcome the infusion of new life into societies like the one in this city which have to depend at present for their existence upon the enthusiasm and post-prandial work of a handful of earnest gentlemen. "The proper study of mankind is man," is a trite saying but withal redolent of truth; and we should like to paraphrase it by saying that the proper study of the Indian administrator is the Indian man, inasmuch as the first-hand study of native customs, habits and beliefs is the surest means of acquiring a real hold over the native mind and imagination.

FALSE PROPHECY IN HYDERABAD. THE good people of Hyderabad took the astrologers too seriously and expected the end of the world by an earthquake last Friday. They were, we suppose, agreeably surprised by the non-fulfilment of the prophecy. But the simple folk seemed to have made elaborate preparations for meeting their fate, and we learn that thousands abandoned their homes and made for the hills, as if the hills would be spared when the world was destroyed! The populous streets of Hyderabad were deserted and the whole city looked awed. An astrologer had published the prophecy which was the cause of all this needless trouble, in a local paper there. The second of April, the day of doom, is now passed safely, and we hope the inhabitants of that city have regained their equanimity by this time. They must have been greatly inconvenienced by their credulous simplicity in believing this prophecy, and it is to be hoped that they have grown wiser and that they will refuse to give credence to such stories in future. It would not at first sight appear clear why the people of Hyderabad of all places in India should take particular fright at the story of the rumoured destruction of the world. But that city has been much shaken by disasters of late, and the floods that ruined it recently have made the people more than usually credulous of any prophecy of coming evil. It was not, however, a local astrologer who prophesied this, nor was it first published in a local Hyderabad paper either. On 20th January last Pandit Ram Narain, who seems to have made a name in this country as an astrologer and a wizard by his lucky hit about Lord Curzon's resignation some time before it actually came about, sent to the papers his annual budget of prophecies for the current year. In this the Pandit said among other things that "on 2nd April a terrible earthquake will shake the whole world causing damage such as has never hitherto been heard of."

This then seems to be the origin of the hoax for which the poor people of Hyderabad have paid rather heavily. Oddly enough the date fixed for the destruction of the world was only a day later than the 1st of April, otherwise we might suspect that someone had played a huge joke on the simple folk of Hyderabad on the day that is usually set apart for such practical jokes. But seriously, we shall be glad to learn that the Hyderabad authorities did something when people were leaving the city in such numbers to dissuade them and to point out the absurdity of the whole thing. Such credulity is not rare even in the West. In a London paper of 12th March, 1842, we read the following: "An absurd report is gaining ground among the weak-minded, that London will be destroyed by an earthquake on St. Patrick's Day." The alarm was great among the uneducated on that occasion, but not as great as on some past occasions during former centuries. In 1761 London had suffered from two earthquakes as Hyderabad in 1908 suffered from inundations; and in that year a prophecy was set afloat that a third earthquake on 5th April would make an end of the fair city. The scene then resembled much what took place at Hyderabad last week. "As the awful day approached, the excitement became intense, and great numbers of credulous people resorted to all the villages, within a circuit of twenty miles, awaiting the doom of London. Islington, Highgate, Hampstead, Harrow and Blackheath were crowded with panic-stricken fugitives, who paid exorbitant prices for accommodation to the housekeepers of these secure retreats. Such as could not afford to pay for lodgings at any of these places remained in London, until two or three days before the time, and then encamped in the surrounding fields, awaiting the tremendous shock which was to lay their high city all level with the dust. The river was thought to be a place of great security, and all the merchant vessels in the port were filled with people, who passed the night between the 4th and 5th April on board, expecting every instant to see St. Paul's totter, and the towers of Westminster Abbey rock in the wind and fall amid a cloud of dust. The greater part of the fugitives returned on the following day, convinced that the prophet was a false one; but many judged it more prudent to allow a week to elapse before they trusted their limbs in London again." We hope the alarm of the Hyderabadis has subsided and events have resumed their normal course by this time.

GOLF BALLS. THERE are many minor industries that have attained considerable proportions, connected with the ancient and now fashionable game of Golf. It is no longer a case of a man in search of breezy exercise sallying forth with his couple of well-seasoned clubs and a ball or two in his rough tweed pocket to do his round of the links in a friendly match. The clubs are now of all types, carefully suited to every size and strength of player; the balls are legion, strictly patented and highly priced. But they are soon scattered all over the course and as often as not off it, by the hard driver. Frivolous caddies lose sight of them during the game and thereby give a chance either to their sharper brethren or to idle loafers to earn a good deal by the sale of the balls they find on or near the links. These searchers are fast becoming a nuisance on the links in England, and a test case, which it is hoped will bear fruit, was brought before the Croydon Police Court early in March. Two men, who easily made their living by finding and selling golf balls, were had up before the magistrate. Golf players and the public who frequented Mitcham Common were annoyed by these men who found the search for balls a simpler and more entertaining task, and far more profitable than going to daily work. Well they might, when seventeen shillings could be earned by handing over balls to the players who lost them for a consideration, or selling those not claimed to others. Some days one of the men found 100 balls, but on others the poor fellow drew a blank, so that there was as glorious an uncertainty about the search as there is about the game. A pond on the Common complicated matters and indirectly added to the gravity of the offence, for one of the men when diving into the water, partly undressed, regardless of the feelings of any persons who might be about. The defendants were convicted and are to come up for judgment if called upon. This proceeding may act as a warning to others who prowl in the vicinity of golf links seeking what certainly is not their own. But what is to be done with the numerous balls that lie about and around the course making of it a regular gold mine, if they may not be retrieved? The players who lose them cannot there and then hunt them up, for other players wait their turn to drive on. Unless an authorised searcher be given the job, the idle vagabond will intervene on all links that are not private or club property—and on many that are—when Commons are adjacent. It is not in loafing human nature to leave valuable Colonels, Captains, Challengers, Buzzards and the rest of their tribe, each good one certain to bring in a sixpence or a shilling, lying about, waiting for the owners of sharp eyes to annex them. That such people, roaming over a golf course are a nuisance to players there is no doubt whatever and their practices should be put a stop to. But with links multiplying in every available spot in every county of England, Ireland and Scotland, and golf balls getting every day dearer, players good and bad more numerous, it will indeed be a difficult task to keep the idler from hunting for lost treasure within the limits of Golfers' drives.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday last by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oceana" were H. R. H. the Duke of Abruzzi, Lady Alexandra Carrington, and Miss Howard.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia" were Lady Gordon, Lady Tichborne, and the Hon'ble Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT AWAKENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

THAT the Party out of office should seize the opportunity of making as much capital as possible out of the present Naval scare which if anything is more intense than a week ago, is but natural, but what we are now seeing cannot be dismissed as a mere exhibition of manufactured political animosity. Opinions may differ as to whether the eight projected "Dreadnoughts" should be laid down at once or in two instalments—I take it that the Cabinet, though they may not think it advisable to admit it, are just as much assured as are their opponents for the need of the larger number—but with the exception of a group of politicians who are almost a negligible quantity the nation as a whole is determined that our friends across the North Sea shall not get ahead of us. That being the case there is a general desire on patriotic grounds that the vote of censure, perhaps a little rashly decided upon by Mr. Balfour, should not be pressed to a division. Sir Henry Howarth, whose loyalty to his party and to Mr. Balfour is unquestioned, was the first to call attention to the mistake committed by the Opposition leader. "In effect if not in terms it is," he writes, a motion of want of confidence in His Majesty's Government on an issue not of domestic politics but of international relations." "To speak quite plainly," he goes on to say, "we wish it to be known in Germany that with certain fractional exceptions we are perfectly united in this country in the determination to put our Empire out of reach of ambitious aggression and rapacity from whatever quarter they may come." He has other and less weighty reasons, such, for instance, as the undesirability of uniting the Ministerialists, but these need not be considered. Mr. Balfour has gone too far to drop his motion without some concession or show of concession by the Government. The cry for a golden bridge is general, and although this is not so easy as many seem to suppose, it ought not to pass the wit of statesmanship to discover some means by which a grievous error may be prevented. Those who feel that His Majesty's Government deserve punishment for allowing themselves to be caught napping will be able later to give effect to their indignation and I doubt if, except amongst a comparatively small number of unthinking men, there is any desire for a dissolution at the present moment. For example, I cannot imagine any responsible member of the Unionist Party desiring to relieve Mr. Lloyd-George of the task of preparing the next Budget. The demand for Sir John Fisher's head on a charger, if it has not died out altogether, is less strong than it was seven days since, but it may be revived by the reappearance in the political world of the hero of the hour, Lord Charles Beresford. One good thing at all events has come out of the present excitement. For many years the best Imperialists of both Parties have been hoping that the daughter States overseas would see their way to help more liberally in the burden of maintaining a Navy which exists as much for their protection as for ours. I remember forming one of a deputation which waited upon Mr. Balfour when he was Prime Minister, to see if something could not be done to bring the matter more clearly before the colonies. Nothing, however, came of that movement and the Society which organised the deputation has for long been quiescent. But the disclosures of last week have done in a few days what years of agitation have failed to accomplish. New Zealand has set a splendid example to the other colonies. Cannot India do something?

INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson's first Budget, of which a quite unusually lucid summary has been issued to the London Press, has, owing doubtless to the preoccupations of editorial minds in the prevailing *Sturm und Drang*, not attracted very much attention. Indeed, practically the only comment of a serious nature that I have met with appears in the money article of the organ of the City, and that relates exclusively to "the serious extent to which the need for 'strict economy' has affected the railway programme, leading to postponement of the expansion for which business men had hoped as a result of the conclusions of the Mackay Committee." Perhaps the financial experts will deal more fully with the Finance Member's statement when we are in possession of the complete report of the proceedings in the Imperial Legislative Council. *Apropos* there is in the new number of *The Economic Journal* published to-day a reasoned and elaborate article, by Mr. J. M. Keynes, based on India's unfavourable trade balance during 1908, and the effect on the Money Market of the Secretary of State's action in supporting Exchange. The argument is concisely summarised in about 20 lines. "We have seen," says the writer, "a large increase of coinage, accompanied by rapidly rising prices, followed on the one hand by an increase of imports relatively to exports and on the other, first by unprecedented sales of Council Bills and then by a collapse which would have led to a fall in the exchange value of the rupee but for the drastic action of the Secretary of State. We have argued that all these circumstances are only different sides of the same economic event. A prosperous export trade and a movement of capital towards India stimulated the sale of Council Bills. By their encashment the volume of currency was increased and the tendency to rising prices, due in its origin to a variety of causes, thus permitted to continue. Finally a failure of the harvest served to precipitate what might in any case have occurred later. Exports could not keep pace with the fast expanding imports, the inward stream of capital ceased to flow and as India had no ready supply of gold with which to meet her debts, her coinage must have become depreciated if it had not been for the Secretary of State's resources." While the writer refrains from suggesting remedies he throws down the gauntlet to those who are never tired of attributing to that terrible "drain" the prevalence of high prices. His theory is exactly the reverse. It is to another sort of "drain"—that from West to East—and not to the Secretary of State's need for remittances that we must, he contends, ascribe the increase in the cost of commodities. "The flow of capital into India, which is admittedly of the first importance for the country's economic development, is always likely to be followed by rising prices; and it is not at all improbable that present circumstances are largely due to such a cause." As to the immediate future he is cautious, but he reminds us that recent circumstances have been exceptional owing to seasonal troubles. Prices may not be reduced materially for the present but as trade recovers, the rupees now locked up in the reserves will find their way once more into circulation. "Whether or not this will occur chiefly depends," Mr. Keynes adds, "upon how far the flow of capital into the country revives."

"NATIVE MAN IN SOUTHERN INDIA."

This was the subject of an interesting and not too technical lecture delivered in a pleasant manner by Mr. Edgar Thurston before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday afternoon. The weather was unfavourable but as is ussually the case at these meetings the audience was both large and distinguished. If anybody went to John Street Adelphi—almost the only one of the multitudinous John Streets that we cannot allow the County Council to rename—in the expectation of hearing a political address he or she was disappointed. Indeed, the current Indian programme of the Royal Society of Arts seems to have been prepared expressly to avoid any ground for such scenes as have occurred once or twice lately on the occasion of somewhat similar meetings at another place. Mr. Thurston was introduced by the Chairman, Lord Ampthill, as a scientist who thought far less of the heavy losses he suffered by the failure of a certain bank than of the robbery of a few coins from the Museum of which he is the curator—a type of man which I am afraid we have not a superabundance either in India or England. At the outset of his lecture Mr. Thurston mentioned that his investigations in connection with the ethnographic survey of Southern India extended over an area exceeding 150,000 square miles containing upwards of 300 castes and tribes representing more than 40,000,000 individuals. These he roughly divided into "longheads" and "roundheads," of whom the former prevail in the Tamil country and Malabar. Unfortunately time did not permit of his entering into a discussion of influences which have brought about the marked difference shown in a table included in the paper in the type of cranium in the northern and southern portions of the area under consideration; contended himself with the observation that whatever may have been the influence which has brought about the existing type known to ethnologists as *mesaticephalic* or *sub-brachycephalic*, with high *cephalic* index in the north, this influence has not extended southward into the Tamil and Malayalam countries. With regard to the Pulayans, denizens of the Tinnevelly jungles and described by Mr. Thurston as the "most unpromising specimens of dejected humanity" whom he has ever come across, he told a story with a moral. Some missionaries once attempted to conciliate the Pulayans by means of a feast. When summoned to the banquet which had been prepared for them they retired much offended as with the food were put betel leaves and tobacco, which are of evil omen, as these articles are offered at the grave on the occasion of a funeral. The lecturer said he cited this incident as an example of the ignorance of the habits and susperstitions of the natives which sometimes leads to unfortunate mistakes by those responsible for Indian administration. He added that he was in entire sympathy with the recent memorial urging *inter alia* that selected candidates for the Indian Service should be required to take a course of study in the ethnology, sociology and religions of the races among whom their life-work will lie. One of the speakers in the discussion, an eminent ex-Civilian, rather objected to any additions to an examination already overcrowded with subjects, but slily suggested that as members of Parliament are bent on reforming the administration of India it might be useful to arrange a course of lectures on things Indian for the special benefit of those gentlemen. Why not?

MR. STEAD AND LORD MORLEY.

There was the other evening an interesting discussion—I beg pardon *causerie*—under the auspices of the Society of Women Journalists, on "What constitutes a Journalist?" Mr. W. T. Stead occupied the chair and in the course of his remarks subjected the former editors of his old paper the *Pall Mall Gazette* to a critical examination. Mr. Greenwood, Lord Morley, Mr E. T. Cook, Mr. Cust and Sir Douglas Straight were all passed in review. Mr. Stead was particularly candid in his references to the most celebrated of the quintette. I quote as follows from the report in the *Times*:—"The first editor was Frederick Greenwood, who was a journalist in the true sense, living in his journalism. The next editor, John, afterwards Lord, Morley, although a very distinguished man, and somewhat of a philosopher, a very notable representative of the craft of letters, in fact was not a journalist at all. He served under Mr. Morley for some time, and his opinion was that any man less of a journalist than John Morley never existed. He used his leading article as the pulpit from which he preached his doctrines, but in the other parts of the paper he took no interest."

I should like to hear Lord Morley's opinion of Mr. Stead as an Assistant Editor. The *Times* report continues:—"He himself succeeded Morley (*sic*) and was followed by Mr. E. T. Cook, who occupied the chair for a very short time. He was a journalist in the true sense, but much more distinguished as a man interested in general literature. Mr. Cust, who followed next, was instinct with journalistic *flair*, and he was succeeded by Sir Douglas Straight. Sir Douglas, who was a very charming man, delivered a long speech in reply to the toast of his health at the dinner the other night, and when he sat down he (Mr. Stead) turned to a friend and remarked, "I know now that it is possible for a man to be editor of a paper for 13 years without being a journalist." Mr. Stead finished by kindly giving a word of advice to editors in regard to interviews—never publish an interview without letting the person interviewed see a proof, and never let any one know that the person had seen a proof. Mr. Swift MacNeill, M. P., one of the subsequent speakers recalled a conversation that he had had with Mr. Stead about 20 years ago, when had returned from across the seas and had had an interview with Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The conversation, said Mr. MacNeill, was full of State secrets, and what was his horror when the next day the paper of which Mr. Stead was editor came out giving it in every detail. Mr. Stead interrupted the speaker by saying 'I am ashamed mpself," and this according to the *Times* reporter was followed by laughter. I can only hope that the laughter was at the expense of Mr. Stead. Sir Douglas Straight may not be a journalist, but I cannot imagine his doing what Mr. MacNeill accused Mr. Stead of having done.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

WORK OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

Combatting Sedition.

ISSUE OF USEFUL PAMPHLETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

As the first result of the recent decision of the East India Association to encourage the organisation of well-affected Indian students, and to disseminate sound views among the students, the Association has issued pamphlets showing the erroneousness of the views of Congress politicians regarding the Home charges.

The pamphlets declare that no country in the world is better governed than India, and that there is none in which more is done for the masses; and they quote the late Mr. Samuel Smith and Missionary Campbell in support of this view.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Record in Excavation.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The excavation of the Panama Canal during March totalled 4,000,000 cubic yards, which constitutes a record. There remains to be excavated 101,000,000.

The Chief Commissioner now estimates that the actual excavation will be completed within three years.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Many Amendments.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Telegrams from Washington state that the House of Representatives has passed the Tariff Bill with 100 amendments. Tea and coffee have been definitively placed on the free list.

CALCUTTA STEAMER ASHORE.

Fruitless Efforts at Refloating.

CHIEF ENGINEER COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The steamer "Mahratta," from Calcutta for London, went ashore on the Goodwins yesterday morning in a fog. Tugs failed to refloat her and 200 passengers were landed last night.

The Chief Engineer was found dead in his berth.

LATER.

Eight tugs have been working in vain to refloat the "Mahratta" and the cargo is now being jettisoned.

LONDON, April 11.

The crew of the steamer "Mahratta," which went ashore on the Goodwins, have been landed.

At the inquest on the Engineer a verdict was returned of suicide by cutting his throat.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Port Said.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AUSTRALIAN OFFERS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Lord Crewe has telegraphed to Melbourne and Sydney that the Imperial Government gratefully welcomes the proposed addition to the Navy.

DEATH OF MR. SWINBURNE.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The death is announced of the poet Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne.

[Algernon Charles Swinburne, poet and essayist, son of the late Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheston, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. They were followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely censured, and was consequently withdrawn from circulation by Messrs. Moxon. Mr. W. M. Rossetti then published "Poems and Ballads; a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are, "A Song of Italy," and "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition, 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti: "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; and "Bothwell, a Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "Erechtheus," 1876; "A Note on Charlotte Bronte," 1877; Poems and Ballads: second series," 1878; "A Study of Shakespeare," 1879; "Studies in Song," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882; "A Century of Roundels," 1883; and another volume of "Prose Miscellanies," and "The Life of Victor Hugo," 1936; "The Armada," 1888; and a poem (1890), in which he advocated the assassination of the Tsar of Russia for the cruelties permitted under his government. This called for a remonstrance in the House of Commons.]

THE OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS.

Altering the Treaty of Berlin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The exchange of notes, amending Clause 29 of the Berlin Treaty, is expected in a few days. The first four paragraphs will remain unaltered and the rest will be modified or suppressed.

Antivari will remain a commercial port and there will be no question of the retrocession of Spizza.

The formal recognition of the annexation of Bosnia is expected to follow the completion of the Montenegrin negotiations.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The boycott of Austria by Montenegro has ceased, and the troops on the frontier have been withdrawn.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Austria has ordered demobilisation in Bosnia and southern Hungary.

The Bulgarian Delegates in Constantinople are hopeful that a final settlement will be reached to-day. Bulgaria will undertake to pay 1,500,000 francs in addition to the 82,000,000 already offered.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Vienna reports that England, Italy and Germany yesterday recognised the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, assenting to the abrogation of Article 25 of the Berlin Treaty, and that France and Russia will follow to-day.

THE MURDER OF HASSAN FEHMI.

Extraordinary Scenes at the Funeral.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Advices from Constantinople state that the funeral of the editor of the "Serbesti" was of a most imposing character. All nationalities were represented in the procession.

The Sultan gave special permission for the interment of the remains in the Mausoleum of Sultan Mahmud. The Grand Vizier, when passing in his carriage, was hooted.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Huge Profit by an Operator.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Telegrams from Chicago report that the wheat operator Mr. Patten realised £300,000 in profit-taking last week.

Canadian experts, interviewed in London, declare that Canada is able to meet the shortage of wheat. It is estimated that 40,000,000 bushels are stored in Western Canada.

THE CANTON-HANKAU LOAN.

Germany's Attitude.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A communique, issued in Berlin, states that the Government has nothing to do with the Canton-Hankau loan. If the British Government thinks it has reason to complain it must settle with the Chinese Government.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the final contract for the loan is still unsigned, and that the British protest causes embarrassment.

THE MUDDLE AT MESSINA.

Royal Displeasure.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The "DailyMail's" correspondent at Messina telegraphs that King Emmanuel and Queen Elena refused the escorts of the authorities in visiting the ruins yesterday.

Both were dissatisfied at the backwardness of the relief operations, the absence of lighting, transit, sanitation and water, and insufficient housing accommodation and food.

GERMANY IN ALGERIA.

Mining Concession Secured.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The papers report that in spite of the Franco-German Agreement the German Consul at Fez has secured for a German firm mining concessions thus threatening fresh difficulties.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that M. Charikoff will be the acting Foreign Minister during the absence of M. Isvolsky abroad.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The death is announced of the actress Helena Modjeska Chlapowska.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The death is announced of Mr. Hitchcock, who was American Secretary for the Interior, under Mr. Roosevelt.

[Ethan Allen Hitchcock, born on 19th September 1835 at Mobile, Ala., was Secretary of the Interior since 1898. He was educated at private schools and then entered the Military Academy, New Haven, Connecticut. He adopted at first the mercantile profession, but retired in 1872, and twenty-five years later was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock was honoured with the LL.D., by the University of Missouri in 1902.]

THE PERSIAN DISTURBANCES.

Thousands Starving.

BRITISH BLUE JACKETS LANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter's wire from Bushire that disturbances broke out at Bushire yesterday. The Tangistan supporters of the so-called nationalist leader looted a number of shops in the Bazaar and also a quantity of goods of British merchants. The Bazaars are closed and business is suspended.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Russian Consul at Tabriz reports that a hundred thousand are famishing and are ready to surrender, but they fear a general massacre. The Consul refers to hopes of immediate intervention by Russia to prevent horrors.

Reuter wires from Bushire that in view of the looting and lawlessness of Tangistanis, H. M. S. "Fox" landed a party who are now guarding the place. The Tangistanis are leaving the district.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A telegram from Bushire states that a proclamation, issued by the British Resident on the Persian Gulf, declares that the absence of authority to control Tangistanis and to guarantee the safety of foreigners, necessitated the landing of blue-jackets who will be withdrawn as soon as security is assured.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

France's Unwanted Visitor.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

France is serving ex-President Castro with a writ of expulsion from Martinique.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Ex-President Castro has been notified of his expulsion from Martinique, and states that he wants to go to the Canary Islands.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Ex-President Castro has been put aboard a steamer for St. Nazaire.

THE LABOURITES AT EDINBURGH.

Mr. Grayson's Salary Witheld.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A Conference of Independent Labour members at Edinburgh has decided to maintain the Labour Representation Committee and to suspend the salary of Mr. Grayson, M.P., who refused to sign the Party's constitution because it would involve the sacrifice of independence.

DEATH OF MARION CRAWFORD.

A Great Novelist.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The death is announced of Marion Crawford.

[Francis Marion Crawford, novelist, critic and historian, was the youngest of four children. His father, an Irish-American, was married in Rome. Marion was born in 1854; his father died in 1857. He was brought up in Italy until twelve years old, when he returned to America. He was afterwards at college at Cambridge and later in Germany and Rome. He studied Sanskrit and for that purpose came to India, where he edited the "Indian Herald" at Allahabad for eighteen months. In 1880 he returned to Italy, and later to America. He made name and fame out of "Mr. Isaacs," the original of which novel was at one time well-known in Simla, which was followed by "Dr. Claudius." The first named proving such a success, he became in demand and wrote a number of novels with more or less power, the "Roman Singer" and "Marzio's Crucifix" being among the most popular. He went to Europe in 1883, and later married the daughter of an American general, finally moving to Sant' Angello di Sorrento, where he has lived in the Villa Crawford ever since, and where he has produced "Saracinesca," "Dom Orsino," Sant Ilario," "Zoroaster," Via Crucis," and "The Heart of Rome." His latest are the "Prima Donna" and the "Diva's Ruby." His characteristic point of view was Italian, and he wrote fluently of the characters and modes of thought of the old Patrician society of Rome. He produced a French play, "Francesca da Rimini," for Sarah Bernhardt; he wrote French with equal facility to English. The late Mr. Crawford produced over fifty books. There was an unusual manliness and healthy sanity about his work. He rarely indulged in sentiment or moralising, but he never lost his sense of proportion in the delineation of the darker side of human nature. Indeed, he took almost absurd pains to prevent people misunderstanding him or bestowing their sympathies upon an unworthy object. In consequence his characters have a touch of the theatrical about them; his villains are painted black, with all the extravagance of melodrama, and the author more than once steps before the curtain to point attention to the colour. His favourite hero is a creature with grand physique, generous faults, and an abnormal regard for the conventional code of honour. His women must be lovely and queenly, yet possessed of an enormous capacity for self-effacement. Primitive types both, and with such figures Mr. Crawford was bound very often to resort to theatrical devices, to insert irrelevant incidents, to fit his character into the plot rather than develop characters and story co-ordinately and to make up for lack of psychological subtlety by unnecessary platitude and tedious sham philosophy.]

MR. PITMAN, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed Government Advocate, vice Mr. Turner, who retires, Mr. Broadway, Government Prosecutor, Rawalpindi, succeeding Mr. Pitman.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th March, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 139,941 maunds, and Rs. 70,553 in the earnings.

A BOTTLE has been picked up on the Berwickshire coast near St. Abbs, containing the following message:—"Captain or any one who receives the message shall receive the remains of the Dundee whaler Snowdrop; collided with iceberg, no hope, November 14, 1908; sinking fast." For some fears have been entertained regarding the safety of this vessel, of which nothing has been seen since she was sighted in the Artic region last June.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The Indian Convention of Religions, which was held in the Calcutta Town Hall yesterday, was very largely attended, some 1,500 persons being present. Owing to the unfavourable time of the year, delegates from other parts were fewer than expected. The Maharaja of Darbhanga presided.

Saroda Charan Mitter, retired Judge, Calcutta High Court, as President of the Committee, in requesting the Maharaja to open the proceedings, said that the idea of the Convention had originated with the late Swami Vivekananda, and how India, with its variety of religious communities, living under a tolerant and impartial Government, was a most suitable place for the Convention, as the harmony which exists between these communities is occasionally broken. Conventions such as these are necessary for the well-being of millions that reside in the country, and they have every hope that a succession of Conventions will remove causes of discord and animosity.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga said that such Conferences had been held in India from remote antiquity. The human race were all marching towards one universal religion, namely the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, and they were met there to recognise that great truth and to help to bring it about. They may dispute about outward vestures of their faith, but when they got into the inner "sanctum sanctorum," they were all one. He then briefly summarised the tenets of Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mahomedanism and the Hindu religion, and concluded by saying that in the end there will be only one religion, which will express itself in love to God and love to his brother man.

Papers were then read on Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmoism by selected delegates. The next sessions will be to-morrow.

Second Day.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The Convention of Religions, which sat again yesterday, is not up to expectations.

Three papers were read on Christianity and a speech was made by Norendronath Sen, the veteran Editor of the "Indian Mirror," who said that his prayer was that the Convention may be the means of paving the way to India's moral and spiritual regeneration, and of establishing brotherly love among the diverse races and sets of the Indian population. Papers were also read on Mahomedanism and Sikhism.

The Convention sits again to-day.

LAKHYA SEDITION CASE.

Proprietor Apologises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

A Faridpur telegram to the "Patrika" says that in the Lakhya Sedition case, the printer and proprietor of the "Santi" Press appeared before the Magistrate and stated the circumstances under which the pamphlet was printed and tendered an apology. Final orders will be passed on the 22nd.

RECENT TRAIN OUTRAGE.

Reward of Rs. 5,000 Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The Government of Bengal are offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 for the detection and conviction of the person, or persons, who threw the bomb, injuring three Bengali passengers by the up train at Agarpara, on the 5th instant.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Action on Recommendations Deferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Action in India upon the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission will not be taken until the Secretary of State's despatch upon the subject arrives. The matter will then require to be taken up in each department separately, the principles laid down being of far too wide-reaching and general a nature to be dealt with by any single officer; though it may also be necessary to place some one on special duty to co-ordinate what is done.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Decided Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

A further big recovery took place in the Indian Railway earnings last week, the receipts being 12 lakhs better than those of the corresponding period of last year. The principal contributors to the improvement are the North-Western, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay Baroda, the East Indian and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, showing that traffic is reviving after a long depression on these main arteries of commerce.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Englishman" as follows:—"A young European, travelling to Chandernagore on Wednesday night last, by the No. 17 up train which leaves Howrah at 10-30, noticed on arriving at the Magkundu Station a number of Bengali babus, altogether some 30 or 40, practising flag signalling.

BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gokhale's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

At the Behar Provincial Conference held at Bhagalpur yesterday, resolutions were passed thanking Lord Minto and Lord Morley for the reforms, urging the people to settle their petty differences by arbitration and asking the Government to enquire into the causes of the rise in the price of foodstuffs.

Mr. Gokhale, who was present, dwelt on the unique character of the Conference, at which Hindus and Mahomedans stood on a common platform.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Public Meeting at Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

At a public meeting held in the Northbrook Hall, Dacca, last evening, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who was one of the speakers, said that for a long time the voice of East Bengal was silent. He hoped that repression had not paralysed them, as they, who had worked on constitutional lines, had nothing to fear from repression. He then earnestly appealed to the audience to continue the agitation against the Partition with vigour and persistency, when it would be bound to be withdrawn.

Resolutions were passed (1) thanking the Government for Mr. Sinha's appointment, (2) protesting against class representation for the reformed Councils, (3) deploring exclusion of clause 3 from the India Councils Bill, and (4) asking for the annulment or modification of the Partition. Bhupendranath Bose of Calcutta and other speakers also addressed the meeting.

THE AUGAR PATRA COLLIERY.

Theft of Explosives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Another big theft of explosives is reported from the Augar Patra Colliery, Katras, East Indian Railway.

The Manager of the Colliery found, on the morning of the 2nd instant, that the magazine room had been forced opened and 100lbs. of gelignite and about 40lbs. of electric detonators, with fuses, were missing therefrom. The Police took up the inquiry but without result. The Manager believes it to be a case of ordinary theft.

LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Lecture on Seistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 10.

Sir Henry McMahon gave a lecture on Seistan, at the Soldiers' Club, a few nights ago, in aid of the Lady Minto Nursing Association. The lecture was most interesting and there was a large and appreciative audience.

A VAISHNAV CONFERENCE.

To be held at Nandurbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, APRIL 10.

The Vice-President of the Vaishnav Conference wires as follows:—

"The Vallabhiya Vaishnav Conference, which His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi proposed to hold on a large scale at Morvi, under the auspices of all the Acharyas of this religion, having been put off to next December, for some unavoidable cause, and it having been found absolutely necessary to hold a Conference on a small scale, like the preceding ones held at Baroda and Patna with a view to discuss and consider some emergent matters, Goswami Shrijivanlalji Maharaj and others have resolved to hold the same at Nandurbar, Khandesh, on the 13th to 15th instant, at the pressing request of Vaishnavas of that place. The followers of the Vaishnav sect are requested to excuse the short notice and to kindly attend the Conference."

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Nearing a Year's Duration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Thursday was the 124th day of the Anarchist Conspiracy trial at Alipore, which it is now hoped will be concluded on Tuesday next, to which day the Court adjourned at the close of Thursday's proceedings. Mr. J. N. Roy, the last of the barristers to address the Court, will finish on Tuesday in time to allow of one more speech for the defence by a pleader, and the delivery of Mr. Norton's reply, which will occupy a very short time.

Mr. Beachcroft, the Judge, will not deliver his judgment for three weeks or a month. By that time it will be just about one year since the proceedings in this case began, for it was on May 2, 1908, that Barendra Ghosh and the bulk of the prisoners were arrested.

REUTER was obviously in error regarding the stranding of the steamer "Maharatta," as the vessel by that name, which left Calcutta on March 5th, had only accommodation for 15 first class passengers and carried a crew not more than ninety all told.

SIBPUR JUTE MILLS.

Weavers' Strike Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The strike amongst the weavers of the Sibpur Jute Mill has at last come to an end, 1,000 operatives attached to the weaving department having resumed work on Thursday morning with the rest of the operatives unconditionally.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Rise in Numbers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The numbers under Famine Relief in India rose last week to 110,000, the principal increase being in Bengal.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.

Damage Two Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

A fire broke out at the Alliance South Jute Mill, Kankinara, damaging goods to the value of two lakhs of rupees, which were covered by insurance.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Rise of the Moosi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 10.

Owing to a heavy rainfall over the catchment area, the River Moosi rose rapidly on Friday, and washed away half of the new divergence of the Afzulgunj Bridge. A severe storm on Thursday night was probably the cause. The weather is still unsettled.

The Afzulgunj Bridge is one of those which were destroyed in the Hyderabad disaster last year.

BROACH COTTON SALE AT DHARWAR.

ENCOURAGED by the success of last year the Agricultural Department is again organizing a sale of Broach cotton grown in the Dharwar district.

Last year about 40 nagas of seed cotton (one naga equal to 1344 lbs.) was put up for sale, and owing to the hearty co-operation of cotton merchants good prices were realized. The cultivators got Rs. 41 per naga more than could be obtained for Kumpta cotton on the same date. The farm cotton being cleaner and better fetched Rs. 56 more than Kumpta cotton.

The result of this was to cause a great demand for seed this year and over 15,000 lbs. were sold from the Government firm. Owing to the unfavourable season the cotton crop, both Kumpta and Broach, is much reduced in some villages. In spite of this it is estimated that about 300 nagas of Broach cotton will be put up to auction.

A special feature in this year's sale will be the grading of the cotton. Samples have been taken from each cultivator's produce and the ginning percentage carefully tested and recorded. The cotton will thus be divided into four classes, the lowest ginning below 28 per cent, and the highest between 32 and 33 per cent. In this way it is hoped buyers will be able to judge the cotton more precisely and the cultivator will also secure a fair price for his produce. Nearly 8,000 lbs. of seed cotton will be hand ginned by the Department for this purpose. The auction is to be held in the Dharwar Municipal grounds, by the Fort, between Dharwar and Haveri Peth, and will take place at the end of April at a date to be fixed shortly. It is earnestly hoped that the cotton merchants of Bombay and of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag, as well as other parts, will depute their representatives to attend the auction and thus enhance the good effect produced last year.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH AT UNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UNA, APRIL 7.

His Highness the Nawab, accompanied by Her Highness, the Heir-Apparent and the Dewan, arrived here on the afternoon of the 4th instant. Their Highnesses were accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the people of Una and the surrounding villages. Some twenty thousand people had come up from long distances to greet His Highness. His Highness made a State entry into Una and proceeded straight to the shrine of Hazarat Shah. The procession was headed by three gorgeously caparisoned elephants, a detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers, His Highness's Bodyguard, the Arabs and other troops. The escort consisted of commissioned officers from the several regiments in full dress. The day after his arrival the Nawab Saheb personally heard the petitions of the people and among the many generous gifts he made was one of Rs. 22,000 to the indigent peasantry of Una to enable them to purchase plough cattle, which unfortunately have been recently decimated by rinderpest of a very severe type. His Highness has also remitted some vexatious imposts. Una has not been visited for half a century by any Ruler of Junagadh, and consequently the arrival of His Highness here has immensely gratified his subjects, who are demonstrating their joy exuberantly. The arrangements for His Highness's journey were made under the Hazur Assistant's supervision.

A LAHORE telegram says that at the annual meeting of the chief Khalsa Diwan at Rawalpindi Rs. 45,000 was subscribed for the Sikh Girls' School.

A LAHORE telegram, dated the 8th instant, states that the Police have taken charge of the Press where the local Urdu weekly the "Hindusthan" is printed.

MR. SHAPURJI B. KATRAK of this city, who was taken to Khandala for a change, is lying seriously ill in his bungalow, Clifton Villa, there.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, MARCH 26. PARIS, MARCH 27.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court.—The King on Wednesday motored from Biarritz to St. Jean-de-Luz, and yesterday was to be present at the great Basque "fetes" near the Spanish frontier.—The Prince of Wales is to preside over a new Royal Commission to deal with the Belgian and Italian Exhibitions of 1910 and 1911. The Prince will be honorary chairman of a committee to promote a monument to Captain Cook.

Agriculture.—The arrival of mild weather has led to an improved outlook.—Wheat prices are high, but hay and mutton are low. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have revoked their order, prohibiting the landing of live animals from the States of Maryland and Delaware, U.S.

Art.—The Royal Water Colour Institute opened its exhibition on Monday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Primate spoke on Wednesday on Welsh Disestablishment at the annual meeting of the Church Defence Committee. Canon Henson, lecturing in St. Margaret's, Westminister, severely criticized the pronouncement of the Lambeth conference on reunion. The Bishop of Liverpool defends the permissive use of a white vestment in administering the communion.

Election.—The Croydon by-election takes place next Monday.

Ireland.—Somerset House officials are investigating the rights of old-age pensioners.—Two men stand charged at Athenry with the murder of Constable Goldrick.—Last year's emigrants from Ireland numbered 23,952, or 15,787, less than in 1907.

Law.—The High Court has, on the application of the Standard Bank of South Africa, prohibited the Standard Bank from using the latter name.—The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial of a compensation case unsuccessfully brought against a colliery company by the widow of a man killed in an explosion; and has set aside an award of compensation made against the Franco-British Exhibition for the death of a man injured by the explosion of an airship in August.

Lincoln's Inn Library.—The books missing from the library of Lincoln's Inn have been restored to their shelves.

Literature.—At a meeting of the Society of Authors, the American conditions imposed on applicants for copyright were severely criticized.

Marriages.—Lord Douro and Miss Coats; General F. W. Pakenham and Miss Sprague.

Naval and Military.—The results of the International Naval Conference are published.—The cruiser "Bellona" was launched on Saturday.—The Navy League has started a campaign to promote an adequate increase of our battleship building: and a Guildhall meeting will be held next Wednesday.—We publish an article by our military correspondent on "The Duty of England," and communications from the Poet Laureate, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. H. M. Hyndman.—Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag on Wednesday.—The hospitable reception of the Russian squadron here has been highly appreciated in Russia.

New Royalty Theatre.—"The Noble Spaniard," a Victorian farce, adapted from the French by W. S. Maugham, has been produced at this theatre.

Parliament.—The House of Lords discussed Irish cattle-driving on the 18th. On the 24th Lord Crewe justified the action of the Transvaal in deporting British Indians as within the right of a self-governing colony. The House of Commons on the 18th again discussed the Navy Estimates. In this connection Mr. Balfour has given notice of a vote of consure on the Government. On the 19th a Bill to enfranchise not only women but all adults was read a second time. On the 22nd the Naval debate was resumed, the Prime Minister strongly deprecating the present agitation. There was a quieter debate on various Naval points on Tuesday. On the 24th Mr. Lynch raised the question of Persia, and Sir E. Grey replied. A motion in favour of a graduated income-tax was "talked out" by Sir F. Banbury.

Shakespeare Memorial.—The establishment of a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre was decided on Tuesday, and a gift of £70,000 was announced.

Sporting.—Scotland beat England in Rugby Union football on Saturday; Ireland beat France; and the 1st Welsh Regiment won the Army Cup. In Association football, Wales beat Ireland.—At Racquets, Captain Berger has won the military singles championship from Mr. J. J. Astor.—England has won the International cross country championship.—The National Hunt Steeplechase has fallen to Mr. J. T. R. Cartwright's Wychwood.—Although the probabilities of the boat race are strongly in Cambridge's favour, Oxford beat the record of the course on Tuesday.—Oxford won the University sports by six events to four.

Sir Oliver Lodge gave an address in a London Church on Wednesday on "Life."

The Amherst Library.—The sale of the second portion of this library—of which the first portion three months ago realized about £18,000—began on Wednesday at Sotheby's. The total for the day was £2,925.

Wills.—Mr. T. Harris, bacon curer, has left £155,131; Mr. R. N. Asser, £115,340; Mr. N. Catchpole, brewer, £263,628; Mr. R. R. Deef, solicitor, £95,667; and Mr. R. Hovenden, perfumer, £134,324.

THE EMPIRE.

The Empire and the Navy.—New Zealand has offered the Imperial Government the price of a "Dreadnought," or two if necessary. The offer has been cordially accepted.—The offer has been cordially accepted by the Government is doubtful; but there is an agitation in favour of offers from New South Wales and Victoria, and several citizens have promised large sums.—The feeling in Canada in favour of a contribution towards the Navy is rapidly growing in intensity, and such a contribution is warmly advocated by newspapers of all shades of politics.

Australia.—The award in the Broken Hill mining case is disputed by the employers.

Canada.—The construction of a railway from Prince Albert to Hudson Bay is expected to begin early in the summer if the Government grants a subsidy.—Opinion regarding coal reciprocity with the United States is favourable in the West, but unfavourable in Nova Scotia.—Last month, 3,791 immigrants arrived, as against 4,164 in February, 1908.—A World's Fair will be held at Winnipeg in 1912.—Lord Strathcona has given £50,000 to establish a fund for the physical and military training of the school children of Canada.

New Zealand.—Last year's births showed an increase of 858, and the deaths a decrease of 455.

South Africa.—Lord Methuen, presenting prizes at the Transvaal Bisley meeting, said he hoped he had laid the foundation of a South African Territorial Force on the same lines as Great Britain's.—The Chief Justice of Cape Colony has impressed on his fellow-citizens the danger of refusing Union.—Lord Curzon, in a letter to The "Times," expresses admiration for the recent Convention. He approves of the choice of two capitals, and of the decision to leave the native franchise question alone.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Bill was introduced on Monday. It leaves the protective principles of the American Tariff untouched.

Germany expresses willingness to take up the question of an arbitration treaty.

Mr. Roosevelt and his son sailed on Tuesday for Africa.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Proceedings have been suspended in the Agram "High Treason" trial.

Afghanistan.—Many persons charged with a plot against the Ameer have been blown from the guns.

China has asked Japan to submit Manchurian question to arbitration.

Egypt.—The dangerous virulence of a section of the Arabic Press has led to a revival of the Press Law of 1881.

France.—The strike of postal and telegraph officials, after causing great public inconvenience, ended on Tuesday.

Germany.—The acceleration of German battleship construction, referred to in the British House of Commons, has been brought up also in the Reichstag. Admiral von Tirpitz repeated that in 1912 Germany would have not 17 but 13 "Dreadnoughts." On Wednesday the Navy Estimates were voted practically without debate. This result is regarded as a great success for Prince Bulow's management of the "Bloc."—The Army Estimates led to violent recriminations between the Government and the Socialists.—Four-fifths of the Government's proposed taxation has been rejected by the Finance Reform Committee of the Reichstag.

Italy.—The second ballots in the general election do not alter the supremacy of the Ministerialists.—

The King opened the new Parliament on Wednesday.

Mexico.—On Wednesday the Parliament House was burned down.

Persia.—A traveller for a Manchester firm has been attacked and robbed between Shiraz and Ispahan.—Bunder Abbas and Bushire are in the hands of the Nationalists.

Russia.—Count Tolstoy's friend, M Chertkoff, has been expelled from Russia at three days' notice.

The Balkan Crisis.—Negotiations have been proceeding between the British, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Governments to discover a formula by which Servia can give the assurances that Austria-Hungary requires; but on Wednesday the negotiations had all but failed. An Austrian Note will probably be presented in Belgrade at once.

Venezuela.—Ex-President Castro is attempting to return to Venezuela; but his landing is forbidden.

Aeronautics.—Our aeronautical correspondent again calls attention to the danger of a fleet of hostile dirigibles and the lack of British enterprise in this matter.—Two of Mr. Wilbur Wright's pupils have made successful flights by themselves.

Antarctic Expedition.—Lieutenant Shackleton, Commander of the Antarctic Expedition, telegraphs that lat. 88-23 was reached, and that important zoological and geographical results were secured.

Obituary.—Raja Rampal Singh; Prince Khilkoff; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett; Sir E. Boyle; Sir James Gowan; General R. N. Raikes; Dr. J. H. Stirling; the Bishop of Burnley; Mrs. Lushington, Tennyson's sister; the Dean of Lichfield; Mr. J. M. Synge, Irish dramatist; Mr. W. Lundon, M. P.; Captain Cundy; Dr. G. Barclay; Dr. C. H. H. Wright; Miss Mary Burton; and Mr. J. H. Starin. "Times."

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Seeking the Magic Formula.

SERVIAN DESPAIR.

London, March 27.

Though there is still no settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute, the tension was considerably relaxed yesterday. Time is being granted for Sir E. Grey's efforts at mediation. His task lies in framing a note affording an honourable avenue of retreat for Servia, while giving the fullest assurance to Austria of the abandonment of all Servian claims in regard to the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The British action is acceptable both in Belgrade and in Vienna, and it only remains to find the right wording for Sir Edward Grey's Note to Servia. On this point negotiations are proceeding, and no decisive development is to be expected before to-day. Since the British intervention was made with full consent of France and Russia, no further difficulties need be anticipated when once the right phrasing of the Note has been found.

Russia's full recognition of the annexation is received with deep satisfaction in Vienna, and the Austrian public shows signs of awaking from the neighmare of war which has oppressed it since the annexation of the two provinces" in October last.

PATTLE OF THE FORMULA.

Vienna, March 26.

The battle of formula is not ended. On the one hand it is maintained that certain words imply humiliation to Servia; on the other hand, it is contended that there is no desire to humiliate, but that these words are necessary to secure permanent peace between the two countries.

Meanwhile the next move must come from London, to which the two versions of the Note have been referred. Hope has again revived, even among the people, and with it change in attitude towards Russia. St. Petersburg now has the credit for accepting the protocol between Turkey and Austria regarding Bosnia without conditions, whereas some Powers reserve the point affecting Montenegro under the Treaty of Berlin.

Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who dined with the British Ambassador last night, shows no anxiety to precipitate matters. He will give time to settle the verbal controversy. Sunday is now named as the earliest day for the presentation of the British Note to Servia.

Count Forgach, the Austrian Minister in Belgrade' paid a visit to M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, with whom he spent two hours to-day. Immediately after he left a Council of Ministers took place. It is assumed that this is the first step towards an understanding between Austria and Servia.

DEEP DESPAIR IN SERVIA.

Belgrade, March 26.

Both the British Legation and the Foreign Office consider that Russia's consent to the repeal of paragraph 25 of the Berlin Treaty removes all danger of war. Servia will unreservedly make any declaration and take any step demanded by the Powers, or a group of Powers. Even request for disarmament will be readily obeyed. This would only mean the dismissal of fewer than seven thousand reservists, whose mobilisation constitutes Servia's only extraordinary precautionary measure in view of Austria's massing of troops on the frontier.

Great despondency prevails in official circles and among the public it is recognised that to attempt to fight Austria single-handed is impossible, and any illusions as to outside assistance have now vanished. Servian statesmen say, "We have time after time listened to Europe's representations, and let ourselves be guided by their advice, while hopes were held out that our interests would not suffer, but Austria proving unbending Europe is now passive, deserts us and shrugs her shoulders."

The crisis has severely strained Servia's finances, and the Government's complete submission is filling the country with despair. Such despair is sure to cause serious troubles. But the Government professes confidence in its ability to keep order and and prevent irresponsible parties from fateful action. In this direction the Crown Prince's renunciation undoubtedly facilitates matters.

RUSSIA'S RECOGNITION.

St. Petersburg, March 26.

Not until to-day has the Foreign Office admitted its recognition of the Bosnian annexation. The admission has caused great excitement in ultra-patriotic circles.

Sofia, March 26.

To-morrow either M Malinoff, the Premier, or M. Paprikoff the Foreign Minister will leave for St. Petersburg to confer with M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, regarding the Turkish indemnity. Bulgarian delegates have again been invited to Constantinople.

An Austrian diplomatic messenger from Constantinople has been ordered to travel by a longer route through Bukarest, instead of going through Servia.

Official denials are issued in Berlin of the report in the Paris "Temps" of the Kaiser's letters to the Czar in connection with the crisis.

TROOP MOVEMENTS BY NIGHT.

Trieste, March 26.

The movement of troops here is taking large proportions, and is proceeding with the greatest secrecy. The movements take place mostly by night, and with the greatest regularity, which shows an excellent administration. From Trieste and the neighbourhood six thousand men have been despatched. Nine thousand men (arriving from Bohemia and elsewhere) have left Trieste by train for Pola and by seven steamers. The destinations of the troops that have left Trieste have been Pola Spizza, Castelnuovo, Teodo, and Cattaro. Some of the men who have left Trieste have been sent to the frontier of Novi-Bazar.

Submarine mines have been laid in all the Dalmatian ports.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In a paper by Mr. F. J. H. Spring, C.I.E., chairman of the Madras Port Trust, read at a meeting of the East India Association on Jan. 27 last, stress was laid upon the need for "three dimensional" education in India namely education by the hand as well as by the eye and ear. The subject was further considered at a meeting of the Association at the Caxton Hall on March 22nd, under the presideney of Lord Reay. A paper illustrated with lantern views was read by Mr. R. F. Chisholm, formerly consulting architect to the Madras Government and superintendent of the Madras School of Art.

Mr. Chisholm said:—

The subject of Mr. Spring's paper is so all-important, in my opinion, to the welfare of India that I will, with your permission, continue the discussion. Mr. Spring divides all education into two classes—three-dimensional and two-dimensional—the first embracing the education of the hand, ear, and eye, the second that of the ear and eye only. It seems to me the use of the word "dimension" to express capacity or capability may be misleading, and the phrase "three-dimensional education" is a temptation to add a fourth sense—that of humour, and, as the clever author of "Flatland" reduced all materiality into a two-dimensional world, we might conversely continue education into a fourth dimensional aspect.

India, and for the matter of that the whole civilized world, has awakened to the fact that there are serious questions connected with education which have now to be faced and dealt with. Not long ago in this room, when a native gentleman said something to the effect that education was comparatively useless if the teaching of morality were neglected, the applause which greeted the remark showed clearly the awakening thought of a higher ideal. Mere intellectuality without either patriotism or high morality will lead downwards: it may tend to make rich men keener company-promoters, more refined business gamblers and poor men more expert thieves and more ingenious murderers, but it can never make better men individually nor add to a nation's happiness or prosperity collectively. The process of forcing intelligence by cram and examination while losing sight of higher ideals, tends also towards the development of the worst form of slavery the world has yet known—that of mental slavery. Before leaving this wider aspect of the subject of education I should like to call the attention of those present to the excellent work being done by the Moral Instruction League, which aims at teaching morality apart from religious creeds by selecting moral stories indiscriminately from all sources. I feel certain that time spent in investigating the methods of these teachers will be amply rewarded.

Mr. Spring believes that if India possessed a dozen institutions like the Madras Engineering College and about a thousand high schools, equipped so that a boy with industrial instincts should have at least a chance of ascertaining that he has such instincts India would move forward and take her proper place among the industrial nations of the world. I agree with this view generally, but, apart from the enormous cost, it would be difficult, if not impossible to obtain suitable teachers for so large a number of schools. On the other hand, if for these high schools we substitute a thousand Schools of Industrial Art of the kind I am about to describe, the desired result would be brought about at a comparatively low figure. As I can only support this statement by relating my own practical experience in this direction I wish to state emphatically that I claim no credit whatever in the matter, as I was simply an instrument in the hands of influential members of the Madras Government, from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham downward, and I now exgress my great gratitude to that nobleman, to Sir William Robinson, Sir Richard Sankey, Mr. Hudleston, and Mr. Robert Ellis, for their generous sympathy and trustful co-operation.

I must explain that, as Consulting architect to the Government of Madras, I had given much attention to the introduction of sound building-materials, and, with the full sanction of the Government of Lord Napier and Ettrick, I had established a Government brickyard with a Hoffmans annular kiln paying the cost of these out of three or four sanctioned estimates. I had at last got sound bricks and tiles but I wanted metal-workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, glass-painters, glass-leaders, and decorators of all kinds. I had talked the matter over with His Grace the Governor, a thoroughly practical man of rare ability, and when the post of superintendent of the Madras School of Arts fell vacant, I was placed in charge, on the understanding that I would work the school conjointly with the consulting architect's office. In this way the school became the architect's workshop, and the materials and articles indented for and supplied by the school were paid for out of the sanctioned estimates for buildings. To make this arrangement clear, I will follow an item through the accounts. In a sanctioned estimate, for instance, a sum of Rs. 1,000 would be provided for 500 superficial feet of leaded and painted glass at Rs. 2 per foot. The architect would send the drawings to the School of Arts and arrange for the work to be executed at, say, Rs. 1-12-0 per superficial foot, leaving 4 annas per foot for casing, fixing, etc. The school would execute the work for Rs. 1-8 0 per foot, thereby making a profit of Rs,125 on the whole transaction. The school I carried on in much the same way. When I took over charge it was divided into two sides, the one educational, and the other industrial. On the educational side I introduced a much higher standard of freehand drawing, a standard quite equal to the highest freehand test at South Kensington, discouraging at the same time all higher flights into pictorial art. On the industrial side I retained only such hand icrafts as did not compete with work executed outside the establishment. About this period my hands were strengthened by a circular from the Government of India impressing on all officials the importance of fostering and encouraging local manufactures.

To describe the system in greater detail. All students entering the school were bound to study on both sides—educational and industrial. During the forenoon they learnt freehand, model drawing, and drawing from the round, and during the afternoon they worked after the manner of apprentices at the various handicrafts going forward at the time. The high degree of proficiency the students attained may be gathered from an inspection of these articles (pointing to specimens), the decorations of which were designed and executed by youths varying in age from twelve to sixteen. The body of this article (showing a vase) is made from my own formula, arrived at after an elaborate series of experiments; the form was thrown by an experienced native porter.

The first year was one of study, the second year the institution began to pay, and during the third year the profits ran into thousands of rupees. The method by which I worked both offices—that of consulting architect to Government and that of superintendent of the School of Arts, taking money from one public purse and putting it into another public purse, could hardly be called profit, but the sums of money so saved represented money which would have gone into the pockets of subcontractors, consequently I was not popular with this section of the native community, and I was regarded still more unfavourably by a larger section when I vigorously opposed the introduction of the contract system into the Public Works Department, a measure by which, in my opinion, the State lost heavily. At the time the Government of India issued the order that all public works were to be let out on contract. There was only one large firm of contractors in Calcutta, none in Bombay, and none in Madras. By contractors I mean men who have sunk heavy capital in stores and appliances, possessing properly equipped workshops, with a trained staff of foremen and maistries, or gang-masters—men both of means and reputation. On the other hand, numerous sub-contractors did exist, men of small capital who knew how to obtain materials and organize labour, men who as a rule were honest, hard working, and satisfied with small profits. When the full-blown contractor was demanded he duly appeared, but only as a chetty, or banker, and when the moneyed man tendered for a public work, he sent for the sub-contractors, totalled up their tenders to him, added, say 20 per cent. for his own profits and put that sum away at once, if his tender happened to be accepted, as his certain share of the profits; then his people screwed out of the sub-contractors as much more as they could—these sub-contractors, who actually did the work being the identical men previously dealt with direct by the public-works officers.

To return to our subject. It will be patent to everyone that a scheme such as we introduced demands the most careful working, for it is quite possible that a flourishing Government workshop might cause serious trade depression around it; but if the welfare of the country at large is steadily kept in view this can hardly occur. The practical outcome of our experiment was acknowledged on all sides to be successful; not only did we stimulate trade outside and make a handsome profit, but we were able to remodel and rebuild the school buildings, converting a mass of dilapidated godowns into a respectable and presentable building. Apart from the excessive cost of establishing properly equipped high schools, Schools of Industrial Arts such as I have described afford the most complete and rapid methods of teaching hand and eye culture. It will be generally conceded, I imagine, that whether a man works with a trowel, chisel, gouge, or graver, he is actually drawing with these tools as much as if he held a pencil in his hand. Is it not for better, then, that he should learn the necessary hand and eye culture by the cheap expenditure of pencil and paper than by the more costly method of learning to draw through the medium of implements which, in unskilled hands, destroy valuable materials? I hope it will be found out before long that no artisan of any kind should be put to work before he can draw, in the ordinary sense of the word, fairly well, although he should have, at the same time, ample opportunity of both seeing work done and assisting skilled workmen.

I should like to observe in parenthesis that the kind of school I am advocating has no relation whatever to an ordinary industrial school, for I think such schools wrong, both in principle and practice. The idea of teaching poor little waifs and strays to earn an honest living is so fascinating that many people are led to support these institutions; but if people generally would pay more liberal prices for the articles they purchase such institutions would be unnecessary. The liberal people who support these institutions merely pay so much to the mean people who buy the articles produced because they are cheap.

The establishment and equipment of a School of Industrial Arts as compared with the establishment of a high school, with full technical equipment, is easy. Good English teachers of drawing can be obtained by the score, and they can impart their knowledge without linguistic attainments, while it would be difficult if not impossible, to obtain a similar number of teachers of technical processes. On the industrial side of the Art School the teachers would be native artisans. The schools should be located near building centres, in charge of the public works officer, and used by him as his workshop. Every architect or engineer would always be keen to simplify processes and introduce labour-saving machines.

As nothing would be made for stock, and very few imported materials used, the saving to the State at large would be enormous. As soon as two or more outside firms competed with the school the particular handicrafts competing could be dropped.

The scheme we carried out in Madras reached its climax of usefulness when the Post and Telegraph Office, a view of which I will show you, was carried into execution without outside aid. With the exception of iron and glass all the materials were obtained locally, and worked up in the school. I will first cast on the screen a building I finished in the old way. The plaster in Madras is unusually good; but as it gets old the outer skin wears away and becomes dilapidated, and the flat roofs always leak during heavy rains. I will now show you a view of the Post and Telegraph Offices in Madras, in which all the natural materials are shown, and there is no sham of any kind. The style is a mixture of Guzerat and Travancore work. Every feature here seen will be found between Ahmedabad and Trevandrum. The high-pitched roof is, of course, from the latter. The two stones I made use of were whitish-grey gneiss from Sholinghur, and a dark bluish-grey limestone from Cuddapah. Since I left Madras a sandstone has been found, capable of exhibiting the fine Jalee work of Ahmedabad; but as neither of the above-mentioned stones could be so carved, all the Jalee work was made in stoneware, glazed and unglazed. The wrought metal-work, carved wood, plaster of Paris models, leaded glass, a good deal of which was enamelled, and all finishing of every description, was executed at the School of Industrial Arts. It may be urged with reason that it is objectionable for the Government to become manufacturers with the aid of the public purse. I gladly leave this point to politicians, merely remarking that I myself see little difference between an Industrial School of Arts such as I have traced out and establishments like Sevres and Woolwich.

One word in conclusion. It has been the fashion to decry Schools of Art in India. I do not say they are perfect institutions, but I conscientiously believe that they, and they alone, have kept alive the waning and flickering light of native industrial Art; that their influence on the whole has been good; and that much of the fashionable verbosity launched against them seems to me unworthy of the refined intellects which have been so employed.

PRINCE BULOW'S DEFEAT.

One Stage nearer to His Resignation.

BERLIN, March 26.

To-day's events in the dispute as to how the necessary £20,000,000-of extra revenue shall be raised bring Prince Bulow and his parties a step nearer political wreck. Apparently the only question upon which the factions composing the Chancellor's "Bloc" are unanimous is that of the building of Dreadnoughts.

The Conservatives to-day deserted the Bloc (a coalition of so called patriotic parties which has hitherto formed the Chancellor's majority) in the vote on whisky rebates in Tax Committee of the Reichstag. The bulk of the Conservatives voted with the Catholics and Poles against the National Liberals, Radicals, and Socialists to defeat the Government's project for abandoning whisky rebates, and the anti-Government majority of six not only voted to retain the rebate system but gave the insatiable agrarian element of the Conservatives which alone benefits from it another gift in the shape of £500,000 extra bounty on the output of denaturalised alcohol.

If the parties vote in the Reichstag as in the Tax Committee the anti-Government coalition will total 201 votes or a majority of five in a house of 397. What Prince Bulow will do in face of the new Conservative Catholic alliance is the question of the hour.

Through the "Cologne Gazette," the Government issues warning that the Chancellor will in no circumstances consent to govern by aid of a Catholic majority if the Government cannot find other support. The "Gazette" intimates the Chancellor will resign or will appeal to the country.

It is reported that a decree of the Kaiser is in circulation to the effect that Bloc or no bloc the Finance Reform Bill must be passed.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The situation in the Balkans is not so reassuring as at the beginning of the week, although there is fortunately as yet no cause for counsels of despair. It is, however, true that Austria has objected to certain portions of the phraseology of the British Note, which, with the knowledge and endorsement of Russia and France, was drafted with the purpose of securing a formula which Servia could accept. Nevertheless, diplomatic negotiations are still in progress on the part of this country with the object of remodelling the wording objected to by Austria, and this stage of the friendly intervention now holds the field. Much turns on what Austria really wants, and on this point, says the "Standard," no one can speak with the conviction of certainty. Doubtless she desires that Servia shall express her readiness for direct negotiation with the Viennese Government, eliminating any appeal or reference to the Powers. In any case, there is nothing whatever to show that Servia is inclined either to adopt a bellicose attitude or to reject the friendly advice of the Powers, and, unless Austria wishes to force hostilities or to humiliate her adversary, there should be no graver development of the situation. It is, however, patent that in diplomatic circles there is great anxiety.

A 'Reutee' telegram from Vienna of March 24 says:—According to the official view, the situation to-night is extremely critical, if not even hopeless. All the mediatory efforts of the Powers have so far proved fruitless and it is feared that unless Servia renounces forthwith and unconditionally her present anti-Austrian policy war will immediately follow. A report is current this evening that Baron von Achrenthal to-day told Sir F. Cartwright, the British Ambassador, that the new British proposals were not satisfactory to Autria-Hungary, who would now proceed to deal directly with Servia. Diplomatic circles admit the gravity of the situation, but declare that it is not utterly desperate. The Bourse to-day was greatly excited. Prices at the opening fell several points, but recovered later through large purchases from quarters usually well-informed.

Later.—According to the latest information Russia has agreed to the new British proposals, which provide that the Powers shall make a declaration in Belgrade that the Bosnian annexation is an accomplished fact, and shall require Servia to renounce all her claims in respect to that annexation. Servia will then make such a renunciation in a communication to the Powers, but whether this will be accepted by Austria is not yet known. A decision is expected at the Ministerial Council to-morrow.

A telegram from Budapest (March 24) states: — In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Mezoefi (Socialist) interpellated the Prime Minister on the foreign situation. He called upon the Minister to request the Emperor-King to decide in favour of peace. Dr. Wekerle, in reply, said:—

We are making every effort in order to preserve the blessings of peace. We have made known our friendly disposition up to that limit beyond which we cannot go without injury to our interests, and without injury not only to our dignity, but to our most elementary feelings of self-respect. If our honourable efforts, in spite of all, come to nothing, and if necessity calls us to the battlefield, then we demand of everyone that where the force of the nation is applying itself with its whole weight they shall not seek by speeches for the other side to lessen the effect of force." (Loud applause.)

The Prime Minister, continuing, referred to his statements regarding the previous stages of the conflict with Servia, and added:—"The final attempts are now being made to see whether we shall be able to keep our policy towards Servia within the limits of peace." (Cheers.) Dr. Wekerle added that, in the course of the next few days, he would take occasion to enlighten the House further regarding the foreign situation. (Loud cheers.) The Chamber took formal note of the Minister's answer.

A telegram from Agram states that great anti-Servian demonstrations have been made there on the occasion of the departure of reservists. An enormous crowd accompanied the troops to the railway station, with cheers for the army and the Emperor Francis Joseph, and shouts of "Down with Servia," "Down with King Peter."

Although everything is quiet, says a Belgrade telegram, and no doubt exists as to the Servian Government's willingness to yield to the Powers' wishes, the situation is once more considered serious. At the beginning of the week it was generally believed that the fear of war was past, but it now seems that war is not far off. Military preparations continue and the transport of war material is being hastened. According to Press reports, eleven truck loads arrived to-day. Apart from this, the newspapers have entirely stopped reporting military movements, and the official circles are reticent on the subject. Foreigners, particularly women and children, are quietly leaving. It is rumoured that, in the event of war, the environs of Belgrade will be entrenched and the city defended at all hazards.

The cotrespondent of the "Standard" at Belgrade wrote on March 21:—The approach of hostilities finds different echoes in different homes and gives rise to various plans according to individual temperament. The sorriest visible effect is the abandonment of all building enterprise, and groups of disconsolate masons are found lolling against half-erected structures when they are not gathered round some street exponent of the critical situation. Fashion shops are closed and revolver and knife booths alone continue to do a roaring trade. Two young women with mournful faces may be seen walking daily in the almost deserted park. They are unaccustomed to idleness, for they are the first dentists in Belgrade, but no patients are at present forthcoming. Sufferers from toothache judge it expedient to support this minor pain, preliminary to more pains to come. There is little buying and selling, although store of flour and eggs have been laid by in many homes. Some have buried their valuables, and a very few families have moved southward. The majority of citizens are preparing to stand their ground and assist in the defence of the capital. As almost every able-bodied man is inscribed in the reserves this is natural. Those who could secure exemption by reason of age would blush to use their privilege. The chief argument for the probability of immediate war is that Austria knows Russia will be prepared to join issue with her in the Balkans within two years, and the present occasion is most favourable for Austria's own projects of aggrandisement.

FRANCE.

After causing an immense amount of inconvenience, the strike of postal and telegraphic employes came to an end on March 23, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the strikers were back at work. The decision to return to work was taken at a mass meeting of strikers in the morning. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, at once ordered the soldiers on duty in the various postal and telegraph offices to be withdrawn. Telegraphing at 6-30 p. m. Reuter's correspondent said:—

The Socialists claim that the outcome of the postal dispute is a great victory for the proletariat. Certainly the decision to resume work was carried at the mass meeting to-day under the impression that the strikers had gained complete satisfaction on all points. Reading between the lines of the Premier's guarded assurances to the deputations yesterday the leaders of the movement felt warranted in telling the strikers that their demands had been virtually conceded. Though M. Clemenceau refused to discuss M. Simyan's dismissal, his words were construed as implying a tacit understanding that the Postmaster-General would ultimately retire. The deputation also understood that the Government was pledged on two important points—namely, that no striker be dismissed or otherwise punished, and that in future representatives of the men would have direct access to the Minister."

The return of the strikers to the Central Office in the Rue de Grenelle was made the occasion of a somewhat dramatic demonstration, men and women to the number of several thousands marching arm in arm from the strike headquarters. It had been suggested that they should do so singing a song popular during the strike which in French slang meant "Take your book, Simyan," but instead, evidently by word of command they maintained a stern silince. Each man and woman wore the strike-card, the men in their hats, the women in their breasts. Also by word of command given at the meeting all carried their heads high, in token of victory. When all were marshalled in the courtyard of the Central Office one of the leaders, waving his hat in the air, shouted, "Now to work." Then, amid frantic cheers, all proceeded to their respective departments.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Sofia to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that it is declared in well-informed circles there that the Turkish loan provided for the Russo-Turkish Protocol, amounting to £5,000,000, is to be placed on the London market.

The "Servot-i-Funoun" of Constantinople publishes an article expressing regret that the attitude of England, which until the fall of Kiamil Pasha was most friendly, has undergone some alteration. The journal adds:—"Yet England should take into consideration the fact that we are still traversing a period of evolution. . . . England ought not to refuse her help, which is so precious to us, for it must be admitted that it is very difficult for the Government to follow the path of evolution in the midst of so many difficulties without help and friendship.

The fears expressed in this passage, remarks the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," which is apparently directly inspired by certain misapprehensions regarding the supposed change in the British attitude towards the Turkish counter-proposal to St. Petersburg are, of course, groundless. English friendship for Turkey is not, and will not be withdrawn or diminished by reason of certain internal difficulties which have caused concern in England, as they have in Turkey. These difficulties were to be expected and will doubtless prove transitory.

Ferid Pasha, ex-Vizier, has been made Senator, and the announcement of his appointment as Governor-General of Smyrna is expected to follow shortly.

According to the "Tanin" two 'redif' battalions recently mutinied at Yanina, demanding that they should be sent home, as they had passed eight years with the colours. One man was killed and several were wounded before the troops were reduced to submission.

It is understood that the International Macedonian Financial Commission will shortly transfer its seat from Salonica to Constantinople, and that the sphere of its activity will be greatly extended. This excellent step, remarks the correspondent of the "Times," is an earnest of the Porte's determination vigorously to take in hand the reorganisation of the finances of the Empire.

ITALY.

The new Parliament was opened on March 24 in Rome by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. A very enthusiastic welcome was given to both their Majesties. The Speech from the Throne was largely devoted to the subject of the recent earthquake.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on March 21:—Don Romolo Murri, the priest-Deputy and leader of the Christian Democracy movement, has received an official intimation that the Holy Roman Inquisition has been pleased to pronounce against him by name the greater excommunication. Don Murri's quarrel with the Vatican is not like that of the Abbe Loisy, over questions of dogmatic theology but over its efforts to suffocate civic liberty among its Italian Catholic subjects. In this attitude the Deputy numbers a large following among the younger clergy and laity. For eighteen months Father Murri has endeavoured to come to an understanding with the Vatican, but the ecclesiastical authorities would accept nothing short of his subscribing a formula of submission "conforming himself in all things to the mind of Pius X." The Deputy regards the Pope's requirements as a violation of the Constitution on which Catholicism rests, and in a letter of reply published to-day Don Murri deplores the language wherein the bull of excommunication is couched, humbly accepting it otherwise in the conviction that "one can labour with greater fruitfulness for the spiritual upbuilding of Italy to-day independently of, than in, union with the official Roman Church."

RUSSIA.

The Berlin "Kreuzzetung" says that to a highly placed personage whom he recenty received in audience the Tsar spoke with some anxiety of the condition of the Tsarina. He regretted that she could not also receive the visitor, but he had begged his wife, by the doctor's advice, not to grant any more audiences for the present. He added that since the accident to the imperial yacht in the French fiords the Empress had been very nervous.

St. Petersburg, March 23 (Reuter).—The Conference which is meeting at the Ministry of Commerce for the discussion of coastal traffic in the Far East yesterday decided in favour of the abolition of coastal steamer traffic under foreign flags in the said waters as from Oct. 14, 1909. The Governor-General of the Amur territory shall nevertheless have the prerogative until Oct. 14, 1913, to allow single trips exceptionally to a few foreign vessels. For the same period the Governor-General shall have the right to permit sailing along the coasts to Corea as far as Olga Bay, and to collect special dues from all vessels.

EGYPT.

A "Reuter" telegram from Cairo says:—It is understood that owing to the extreme virulence lately displayed by a section of the Arabic Press, which involves a danger to the public security, the Egyptian Government has decided to revive the 1881 Press Law, which has been in abeyance since 1894. Of recent years the Legislative Council and the General Assembly have been asking the Government to control the Press. The application of the ordinary law has proved insufficient, and, moreover, under the Capitulations all papers can elude the law by engaging a foreign director. Under the Press Law all papers must register and deposit security, and in the interests of public order and religion and morality are liable to be suspended or suppressed after warnings on a decision of the Cabinet. This nowise interferes with the freedom of political discussion enjoyed by the better-class papers, whether European or Arabic, but it is hoped that it will moderate the excessive virulence of the local Yellow Press.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following in the form of a telegram from Constantinople:—"The Egyptian and the Turkish Governments have worked out a scheme for the construction of a railway which will connect Egypt with Syria. The railway is to run along the Suez Canal, cross the north side of the desert of Sinai, and terminate at Jerusalem.

MOROCCO.

In the Spanish Chamber on March 23 the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the interpellation of Senor Villanueva, on Spanish policy in Morocco, in the course of which doubt as to the attitude of France and Germany was expressed. The Minister stated that Senor Villanueva's assertions were not founded on fact, and might prevent the success of the Spanish mission to Fez. Both France and Germany, he added, were loyally carring out the provisions of the Algeciras Convention.

The correspondent of the Paris "Temps" at Tangier learns from a good native source that an arrangement has been reached for the evacuation of the Shawia country by France. The troops occupying the advanced posts will be gradually withdrawn and replaced by Moroccan soldiers drilled by French instructors. The administrative system introduced by France will be retained by the Maghzen, and it is stipulated that the native official appointed by the French shall continue in their present posts. The agreement is subject to the approval of the French Government.

A despatch from Fez received in Paris states that El Roghi, the Pretender, is now at Taza, and has been provided by several tribes with contingents, bringing his army up to 8,000 men.

PARIS STRIKE SEQUEL.

Threats of Renewed Conflict.

PREMIER'S FIRM SPEECH.

Paris, March 2.

There was again great excitement in Paris yesterday in consequence of fresh developments arising out of the postal strike. There were rumours, indeed, at one time, that the men, in consequence of the action of Thursday's Cabinet Councils, had resolved on again going on strike immediately, but happily the events of the day proved this to be without foundation. At the time of going to press the situation is again calm, and there are good prospects that with wise handling on both sides matters will be adjusted amicably.

Yesterday's effervescence may be regarded as an almost natural aftermath of last week's extraordinary experiences. On Wednesday morning, in celebration of their return to work, the strikers placarded the city with a poster headed "Merci!" in which they thanked the public for the support their cause had received, asserted that the strike had been caused by "the malevolence, rudeness and extremely domineering attitude" of M. Simyan, the Postmaster-General, and declared that, although they went back to their duty with the utmost zeal, they declined to recognise M. Simyan any longer as their chief.

On Thursday the Cabinet decided that steps should be taken with a view to dismissing from the service the whole of the members of the Strike Committee, comprising some 150 members of the telegraph, post-office, and telephone departments. At the time a statement received publisity to the effect that the strikers were to be deprived of their pay for the part of the current month during which they were on strike, and—more exasperating still, from the strikers' point of view—monetory rewards were to be given to those of the staff who had remained on duty during the strike.

The Strike Committee replied by immediately holding a meeting, and after three hours' discussion the representatives of the three organisations forming the Postal Employees Union decided to accept full responsibility for the incriminating poster and to wait upon the chief of the permanent staff of the department yesterday morning and inform him of their attitude. It was also resolved, "in the presence of the menaces of the Cabinet," to immediately reopen permanent strike committee rooms, and to ask all the members of the postal trade union to attend during their hours of liberty yesterday to disuss further action.

WRITTEN DURING THE STRIKE.

In the course of their visit to the offices of the Department in the Rue de Grenelle yesterday morning, the delegates of the Union explained that the objectionable poster had been drawn up during the strike, and denounced the action of the Cabinet as a breach of good faith, as M. Clemenceau had promised that no one would be dismissed for having taken part in the agitation.

At a meeting of the employes later in the day MM. Lamarque and Pauron, two prominent leaders of the recent strike, declared that if a second strike became necessary the postal employes would be supported by all the trade federations, and a general labour strike would be decreed.

The gravity of the situation was increased by the fact that M. Pataud, the redoubtable secretary of the Electricians Union, is working hand in hand with the leaders of the postal agitation, and expresses himself hopeful of bringing out not only the electricians but the gasworkers and the railwaymen. The labour leaders affirm that if the Government dismisses a single postal employe, their action will be the signal for a revolutionary movement embracing the entire proletariat, and already some of the trades-people, it is said, are forming themselves into groups to organise a ratepayers' strike against the payment of taxes.

During the morning it was officially intimated that the Cabinet was prepared to take the postal servants' view that the offensive placards were issued during the strike and not afterwards, and that consequently nobody would be dismissed from the service for having issued them, but that nevertheless an inquiry will be instituted.

At the meeting of the Chamber yesterday afternoon the Government therefore requested the members to adjourn all further debate on the Postal question till the proposed inquiry had been made.

M. Rouanet, who had given notice of an interpellation on the subject, insisted, however, on the question of the Government's alleged breach of faith being discussed forthwith. In the presence of a crowded house and amidst intense excitement, M. Bouanet said the "Merci!" poster was drawn up at ten o'clock in the morning, and as the strikers returned to work at two o'clock the same day the question was whether the poster was the work of public servants or of strikers.

PREMIER'S DEFIANCE.

M. Barthou, the Minister in whose department the Post-office is included, pointed out that the strikers returned to work on Tuesday, and that the poster did not appear until Wednesday.

Other speakers attempted to address the Chamber, but the Deputies shouted them down with cries of "Simyan! Simyan!"

M. Clemeneeau, the Premier, despite the fact that he is just recovering from a severe attack of influenza, was in his best fighting mood. In a few vigorous sentences he threw down the gauntlet to his adversaries. There was, he said, one concession he could not make to the strikers, and that was that the postal employes should arrogate to themselves the right to overthrow a Minister. He could not allow Government employes to refuse to recognise the chief Parliament had placed over them. Had he and his colleagues done that they would have purchased peace by handing over the authority of Parliament (Loud applause.)

"Would you desire," continued M. Clemenceau in scathing tones, "that the Government should allow one of its members to be dismissed from office by his subordinates. If you accept that the evil would be irreparable. You have only to say whether you approve or blame me. As far as I am concerned, I descend from this tribune proud that I have not betrayed the trust reposed in me by the Government."

The Premier's fearless declaration evoked a storm of cheers.

After an exciting scene between M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and M. Simyan—who, after remaining impassive in his seat during the debate, suddenly jumped to his feet to defend himself against a reflection on his honour, and asked M. Jaures if he accepted responsibility for certain articles against him in the "Humanite," M. Barthou announced that the Government would refrain from taking action until he had had another interview with the strikers' delegates this morning.

The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 341 votes to 237, and the House, amid great agitation, adjourned.

Last night after the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber, the Strike Committee held another meeting, at which it was decided to take no steps towards ordering a fresh strike until the Government proceeds to put its "menaces" into force, but that if disciplinary measures are taken against any one of their number a general strike will be immediately decided upon, and pursued with relentless vigour.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The Hague, March 26.

The ladies of Apeldoorn have offered the Queen white lacquered furniture for the nursery of the expected heir at the Palace of The Loo. The furniture will remain at The Loo and will not be sent to The Hague.

Of late in her walks through the town the Queen has been attended by a lady-in-waiting, a manservant, and two plainclothes detectives. Miss van Persyn and Miss de Haan have been chosen by Professor Kouwer to attend her Majesty.

The lace for the cradle offered by the Hague is now ready. It is duchess lace on tulle. The cradle will be presented on Tuesday.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers etc., sell.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COLOURED STOCKINGS WITH BLACK GOWNS.

With the spring tailor-mades, coloured stockings will be adopted. The two favourite colours for these are emerald green and bright violet, and both are, curiously enough, worn with dresses of black, taupe or marron. Owing to a freakish decision on the part of La Mode, however, shoes are chiefly black, although they are sometimes tied with coloured laces, a form of variation upon which we should have looked askance a few years ago, but which we are ready to accept nowadays with little more than a shrug of the shoulders. One satisfaction that is left to us is that tan shoes and boots are always popular in Paris in summer, and will be worn more than ever this year.

MOTOR HATS IN PALE COCOA SHADES.

Although the velvet hat has been more or less tab

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

Progress of the Party Fight.

MORE SEVERE CRITICISM.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

THE all-important topics of the week are the crisis in Naval affairs, brough about by the shortcomings and shortsightedness of the present Government; Germany's attitude in reference to the matter and Mr. Balfour's vote the censure on Government, to be brought before the House of Commons on Monday, March 29. In dealing with these subjects in a weekly paper it impossible to do more than make a selection of some of the salient points, indicative of the course of events, from the enormous mass of matter appearing in the columns of the daily papers.

ORIGIN OF THE CRISIS.

As to the origin of the crisis, the "Observer" says:—Here is the truth. On Feb. 2, 1908, the "Observer" showed, in an article which excited wide attention, that our Naval supremacy would begin to disappear by 1911 unless special measures were undertaken. Lord Tweedmouth at once accused the editor of this journal of revealing Admiralty secrets, and mistakenly declared that the "Observer" had given to the world the opinions and policy of the Admiralty—thus establishing the fact that the possibility of some such crisis as has now arisen was foreseen more than a year ago by the expert advisers to the Admiralty. But the danger matured with unexpected rapidity. On July 23, 1908, the "Times" called attention to the significance of the £2,000,000 loan raised by Krupps practically on Government guarantee, to enable vast extensions of their works to be carried out. There were rumours that on the part of the German Government secret and extraordinary preparations were pending. What followed? There was no longer the slightest doubt of the danger. The Admiralty at once raised its demand to six ships a year.

CABINET COUNCILS.

The Press Association says:—A meeting of the Cabinet was held on March 23 at the House of Commons, when, it is understood, the Naval programme was again under consideration, especially in relation to the offers made by the Colonies. As to the Navy Estimates themselves, there is no belief in the likelihood of a compromise until after Mr. Balfour's vote of censure has been disposed of.

A further meeting of the Cabinet was held on March 24 at 10, Downing Street. Every member was present. The Council was of shorter duration than usual, the members assembling at half-past eleven and breaking up shortly before one o'clock. The Press Association says:—It is understood that the meeting was practically a continuation of that held at the House of Commons on the previous afternoon. There was no intention before that Council of holding a further meeting on the 24th, and it was not till between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night that the formal summonses were circulated. There can be little doubt that the Naval question was the main business before Ministers at both meetings, and it is understood that rumours of certain definite conclusions arrived at in regard to the prospective shipbuilding programme were altogether premature.

PRIME MINISTER'S CONDEMNATION OF SCAREMONGERS.

The House of Commons listened on March 22 to a vigorous condemnation of the Naval scaremongers by the Prime Minister.

Sir Charles Dilke had just declared that the present agitation was contrary to the dignity and interests of the nation, and Mr. Asquith, rising unexpectedly at this stage of the debate on the Estimates, declared himself in general agreement with the member for Dean Forest. He declared, amid loud cheering:—

"A more unpatriotic, unscrupulous misrepresentation of the actual situation than that which is now being presented in some quarters I have never experienced."

The real Naval situation—our "Dreadnought" strength and our strength in pre-"Dreadnought"ships, in comparison with those of Germany—was submitted by the Prime Minister briefly and lucidly and laughter was mingled with Ministerial cheers when he declared that "old women of both sexes whose slumbers had been disturbed by fantastic visions of German 'Dreadnoughts' landing an invading army on our shores, could 'dream in peace for the next twelve months."

The brighter side of the picture was his reference to our friendly relations with Germany:—"I am glad to think (he said) that between ourselves and the German Government there is in this matter not only no friction, no unfriendliness—(cheers)—no suspicions on one side or the other of ulterior motives, but a mutual sense of what is due to the independence of two great matters of national defence that they primarily have regard to that they conceive to be their own interests."

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

Monday next, March 29, has been fixed for a Naval vote of censure debate in the Commons, unless a compromise, of which there is some suggestion, should be arrived at in the meantime. On this subject the "Times" Lobby correspondent says:—

"The desire is increasing among members of the rank and file on both sides in the House of Commons, that it may even yet be possible to build a golden bridge between parties which would render it unnecessary for the Opposition to persevere in their vote of censure. . . . In the absence of any indication of the intentions of the Government with regard to the contingent programme, it was felt and is still felt by the Opposition to be their duty, in view of the dangerous Naval situation which has been disclosed, to make the only formal protest which is in their power. Expression was given in the debate on March 22 to the feeling which exists among a not inconsiderable section of Ministerialists, that the contingent programme must be carried out. They would welcome, as would the Opposition, a Ministerial pronouncement which might legitimately be interpreted as indicating a step in advance of the position which the Government have at present taken up."

Mr. Asquith's desire to allay the growing agitation against the Government was shown by his unexpected intervention on the 22nd in the discussion on the Naval Estimates, with a speech justly described by the Leader of the Opposition as an advance contribution to the debate of the vote of censure. Mr. Asquith's purpose was to institute a comparison between the whole fleets of the two countries, with a view to show England's preponderance not in regard to the two-Power standard, but over Germany alone.

"Our first 'Dreadnought'—the mother ship—was commissioned in 1906, and at this moment we had three vessels of the type 'Invincibles' included. We should have another in commission at the end of April, and at the end of the year there would be seven altogether. But Germany had not yet a single 'Dreadnought' in commission. The first was expected to be ready in the autumn, and at the end of the year there might be two. There was, however, in our naval strength a factor of the value and magnitude of which the people had a very inadequate conception—he referred to the battleships of the pre-'Dreadnought' era. In 1912 we should still have in effective life forty of these ship, some of them in the first bloom of youth. To set against these Germany would have twenty, of far smaller displacement, and less powerful in armament, about which not a word was said. We should have thirty-five armoured cruisers as against Germany's eight. It was ridiculous, therefore, to suppose that we could be in a position of inferiority in 1912. He concluded with an appeal to the nation to believe that whatever party was in power our naval supremacy would be maintained intact."

Mr. Balfour, who immediately followed, pointed out the contrast between the party vehemence of the Premir's speech and its final appeal on behalf of the nation, and met the successive points with great vigour.

"I particular, he pointed out, that nobody denied we were perfectly safe now; it was in regard to a period in the near future that anxiety was felt, and there was no consolation in the catalogue so glibly reeled off. Nothing would be satisfactory which did not use all our capacity to set in hand eight 'Dreadnoughts' as soon as possible."

Judging from the special whip which has been sent out to Ministerialists for next Monday's debate, the Prime Minister appears inclined to meet Mr. Balfour's challenge:—

"That in the opinion of this House the declared policy of His Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision of battleships of the newest type, does not succinctly secure the safety of the Empire."

The text of the Ministerial whip is as follows:—"Notice having been given by the Leader of the Opposition of a vote of censure on the Naval policy of the Government, may I appeal to you to make arrangements to be present for the division on Monday, March 29, when an issue vital to the existence of the Government will be raised?"

On the other hand the Lobby correspondent of the "Times" states that there are still possibilities which may modify the position after the vote of censure has been moved.

"It is understood, in the first place, that Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, in their speeches will dwell with especial emphases on the need for vigilance being observed in the maintenance of our Naval strength. If these speeches show a reversion to the tone of Mr. Asquith's speech on the 16th instant, doubtless this would not be with its effect upon the Opposition, who were profoundly dissatisfied with the tone of Mr. Asquith's subsequent utterances. The hope is still entertained that the nature of the Ministerial pronouncements will justify the Opposition in not pressing their motion to a division.

Meanwhile, Sir Henry Norman has put down the following question for Monday.

"To ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he can state whether the Admiralty has issued instructions for the preparation of plans, ordering collection and supply of materials, or the negotiation of contracts for the construction in whole or in part of the second four battleships of the 'Dreadnought' class referred to in a foot-note on page 226 of the Navy Estimates."

Mr. Asquith will, therefore have an opportunity afforded, if the suggestion in the question is well founded which would at the eleventh hour obviate the necessity for the vote of censure being pressed to a division.

GERMAN "DREADNOUGHT" BUILDING.

REPLY TO MR. MCKENNA.

Early in the week the "Kolnische Zeitung" published the following semi-official refutation of Mr. McKenna's account of German "Dreadnought' building. The point at issue is the date of completion of the four ships of the 1909 programme, the construction of which Germany is accused of accelerating.

"In the debate on the Navy Estimates Mr. McKenna declared that Germany would possess seventeen 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles' in April 1912. This unfounded assertion was the starting-point of a heated discussion in the House of Commons, and is the chief cause of the unjustifiable and, because of its suddenness, incomprehensible unrest in England.

"As the Imperial Secretary of the Navy, said on March 18, Germany will have in 1912 not seventeen, but only thirteen, 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles' ready for sea—and these not in the spring but in the autumn of 1912. Mr. McKenna unfortunately did not explain how he arrived at the number seventeen. This assertion is incomprehensible to any man who knows our Naval Budget and takes the trouble, with the assistance of the building programme published broadcast in our Navy Law, and with the application of a little mental arithmetic, to work out the correct total. In any case we have more confidence in the figures put forward by Admiral von Tirpitz regarding the strength of our fleet than in those of Mr. McKenna. We think there is no excuse whatsoever for doubting the accuracy of the statement of our Naval Secretary, which must be taken as authoritative.

"Germany as yet has not a single 'Dreadnought finished. So far only the battleships 'Nassau,' 'Westphalia,' 'Rheinland,' and 'Posen' have been launched, and they will be ready for sea between the coming autumn and the spring of next year. To-day (Saturday) the first great armoured cruiser was launched at Hamburg. It will not be finished before the summer of 1910. This makes a total of five ships of the 'Dreadnought' type for 1910. There are in process of construction three battleships—'Ersatz-Oldenburg,' 'Ersatz Siegfried,' and 'Ersatz-Beowolf,' as well as the large cruiser 'G.' For all these ships the first grants were made in the Budget of 1908, and they are to be completed by the summer or autumn of 1911. Finally, there must be added the ships asked for in the Budget of 1909, now under discussion—namely, the 'Ersats-Frithjof,' 'Ersatz-Heimdal,' 'Ersatz-Hildebrand,' and the large cruiser 'H.' These last ships will be ready for service in the year 1912. The total, therefore, for the year 1912 is thirteen 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles.'

"Mr. McKenna declared that the construction of the German fleet has been accelerated. As Admiral von Tirpitz explained to the Budget Committee a little while ago, the Navy Department gave orders to two private firms for two of the battleships demanded in the Budget of 1909 before the Budget was passed, but only on condition that the Reichstag passed the credit, and, further that these ships should be completed in thirty-six months after the granting of the credit. Reasons for this action were, as Herr von Tirpitz explained, purely economic and financial, and not military. In this premature allocation of the contracts the Navy Department's objects were, on the one hand, to take advantage of the depression of trade in order to get lower prices, and on the other hand to avoid dismissals of workmen from the shipyards on a large scale owing to lack of employment. These two ships should therefore be completed in the spring of 1912 or rather on April 1, 1912, which is thirty-six months from the granting of the credit—that is, from April 1 of this year. This fact alone proves quite clearly the complete absence of military reasons for the prematurе giving-out of the contracts, and the two shipyards in question have complete liberty as to the date on which they are to begin actual work and lay down the keels. As regards the two other ships of this year's four, our information is that the specifications have not yet been drawn up; indeed there seems to be a considerable delay, owing to technical reasons, in calling for tenders for these ships. So that, unfortunately, we cannot count upon their being completed before the winter of 1912. We may take, therefore, the average date of completion for the four ships provided for in the Budget of 1909 to be the autumn of 1912. As is well known, four large ships are to be provided for in each of the Budgets of 1910 and 1911, and thence forward the yearly provision drops to two large ships. Precisely because of this last fact, we really cannot understand how such a regrettable panic should have arisen in England with regard to the German naval programme, which has long been public property. 'All suspicions that the rate of building has been expedited beyond that provided in the German Naval Law are entirely without any basis in fact'."

PROPOSED ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

STATEMENT BY BARON VON SCHON.

The German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Schon, attended the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on March 23, and in reply to questions on the estimates for "the Imperial Chancellor and his Office," read the following statement:—

"It is true that the English Government announced in general terms ('gab in allgemeiner Weise zu erkennen') their readiness for an Anglo-German agreement concerning the extent and the cost of the Naval programmes, but the English Government presented no formal proposal in that sense. In the course of informal ('unverbindlich') conversations which have taken place upon this question between German and English personages of authority ('massgebende Personlichkeiten') no English proposal has ever been brought forward which, in our opinion, could have served as a basis for official negotiations. In dealings between friendly Governments it is usual to avoid the presentation of formal proposals, the consideration ('Berucksichtigung') of which appears to be doubtful. It is no doubt for the reason that the English Government has avoided the despatch to us of a formal proposal and we have consequently not had to take up any position towards such a proposal. The reasons for our attitude of reserve ('abwartende Haltung') towards the idea of a general limitation of naval armaments were laid before the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor on Dec. 10, 1908. They apply, of course, also to any special agreements between individual Powers. Our scheme of Naval construction established by law is measured solely by our own defence, requirements, and, as has been insisted on many previous occasions, presents no menace to any people."

It will be seen, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that this statement is practically an endorsement of Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons on March 17. Notwithstanding the opportunities for discovering what Mr. Asquith then said, it has been freely asserted here, in disregard alike of the English newspaper reports and of the report of even the German semi-official telegraph agency, that the Prime Minister said that a formal proposal had been made. The National Liberal speaker who raised the question adopted this legend.

In his reply to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith used the following words:—"It may be asked why there should exist what appears to be an increasing competition between the two countries in naval expenditure. Why is no mutural arrangement possible? I am going to give the answer to that question at once. The question has been raised by us, the British Government, more than once with a view ascertaining whether any proposal for a mutual reduction of expenditure for Naval purposes would be accepted by the German Government, but we have been assured more than once and in the most formal manner that their naval expenditure is governed solely by reference to their own needs and that their programme does not depend upon ours."

The telegraphed reports of this statement seem to have been somewhat ambiguous, and the impression was given in Germany that a proposal in the formal diplomatic sense had been made, and rejected, for the limitation of armaments.

Paris, March 24 ("Times").—The reply of the German Foreign Secretary with reference to the Anglo-German conversation on the subject of Naval armaments excites neither surprise nor protest in Paris. Since the declarations made by Prince Bulow on the eve of the last Hague Conference, it was notorious that the German Government did not believe in the possibility of practical proposals in this regard, and that it would decline to enter into any serious discussion of the subject.

THE DOMINIONS AND THE NAVY.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, March 23.—The Sydney "Daily Telegraph" to-day proposed, and will insist to-morrow, that New South Wales, having a large surplus and much free cash, should undertake to offer a Dreadnought, the Federal Treasury being emptied by the operation of the Braddon Clause. Mr. Wade, the Premier, is not at present enthusiastic, but strong pressure is being brought to bear on him and on Mr. Murray, Premier of Victoria, who to-day considerably modified yesterday's scornful attitude.

The Lord Mayors of Sydney and Melbourne have summoned simultaneous public meetings for Thursday evening which most likely will force the hands of both Premiers and will result in the offer of one or more Dreadnought by New South Wales and Victoria jointly on behalf of Australia. The smaller States and individuals will supplement this with voluntary contributions. There has been no such upheaval of public feeling since the outbreak of the South African war.

Following the example of four citizens of Sydney who offered to contribute a total of 35,000l., a fifth citizen has promised a contribution of 20,000l. should it be decided to present the Mother Country with a Dreadnought paid for by public subscription.

Melbourne, March 23.—The Commonwealth Government, which recently assured Lord Dudley that in case of emergency the whole of the resources of Australia would be at the disposal of Great Britain, has decided not to offer a Dreadnought, preferring to adhere to its settled policy of defending Australia and thereby relieving the Mother Country.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, March 23.—An offer of the New Zealand Government to present one or, if necessary, two battleships to Great Britain is generally approved by the Press and the public. There is little adverse criticism. The main objection is to the making of an offer without consulting Parliament. The opinion is also expressed that it would be better to make an increased annual grant from revenue than to present battleships provided from loan money.

Several critics emphasise the necessity of improving local defence by compulsory training. The "Post" says that if the Premier preached the same gospel as the "Times" military correspondent New Zealand would be quickly provided with an adequate defence force and would set the empire an even better example than by building "Dreadnoughts." The "Christchurch Press" sounds a similar note and says:—"Our young men must take a personal share in the defence of the country. In so doing they will be rendering the most effective aid in the defence of the empire."

THE OFFER ACCEPTED.

Mr. Cathcart Wason and Mr. Fell asked the Prime Minister on March 24th if he had received an offer from the New Zealand Government to provide one or, if necessary, two "Dreadnoughts" for national defence; and, if so, had he accepted the offer.

Mr. Asquith: The following telegrams have passed between the Governor of New Zealand and the Secretary for the Colonies:—"From the Government of New Zealand, received at the Colonial Office, March 22:—With feelings of pride and satisfaction I transmit to your Lordship the following message:—"The Government of New Zealand offer to bear the cost of the immediate building and arming by the British Government of one first-class battleship of the latest type. If subsequent events show it to be necessary, will also bear the cost of second warship of same type.'—Ward, Prime Minister." (Loud and general cheers.)

To that telegram, on the same day, the Colonial Secretary sent the following reply:—"Please hasten to assure your Prime Minister that his message has been received by me with the highest appreciation of the generous and spontaneous offer made on behalf of New Zealand, which will be at once laid before his Majesty's Government."

That was followed by a telegram to the Governor of New Zealand by the Colonial Secretary in these terms:—"In further reply to your telegram of March 22, I desire you to express to Sir J. Ward and to your Government, in the warmest terms, the feelings of appreciation and gratitude with which his Majesty's Government has received the offer so generously and patriotically made. So far as the coming financial year is concerned the provision and powers for which sanction is being asked in the Naval Estimates now before Parliament afford ample security—(Ministerial cheers)—but in view of the uncertainty that exists as to the character and extent of the demands which may be made on the national resources in the following years, the offer of the New Zealand Government to defray within that period the cost of providing one first-class battleship of the latest type, and a second of the same type if subsequent events show it to be necessary, is most gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) Your Government will doubtless understand that it is impossible to enter into details by telegram, but they will receive at an early date a full communication by dispatch. His Majesty's Government desire to consult the New Zealand Government as to the time when it becomes proper to give effect to their public spirited proposal." (Loud-cheers.)

CANADA.

The "Times" correspondent at Ottawa writes on March 23:—

A clarion call is sounded by the "Toronto News," which points out Canada's dependence on Great Britain for capital to develop the country's resources and says:—

"Deprived of London's financial backing, Canada would be plunged into financial ruin, whence it would require several generations to deliver us. Shorn of Great Britain's prestige, Canada would be a football of the Great Powers. Even the United States would be unlikely to make any treaty concessions to us. As long as the British Empire lasts Canada has a share in its noble traditions and in the splendid work it is doing for civilisation on every continent and in the isles of the sea. We share in the glory of India's redemption and Egypt's reclamation. We are partners in the task of carrying the Hebrews' religious message and the Greeks' message of culture to all the world. We have a part in this splendid work because we are within the Empire. But we do not pay our way. We stand aside while the taxpayers of the Mother Country carry the entire burden. In reply to Germany's aggressive attitude New Zealand offers a warship to Great Britain, and Australia probably will give one or two 'Dreadnoughts.' Meanwhile Canada does nothing except to still boast of her wonderful natural resources and great potential wealth."

The "Montreal Star" says that if Great Britain is to launch a panic programme of defence, Canada may well ask herself whether she can stand aside. A blow at the heart of the Empire imperils the entire organism and in case of a European crisis the exposed frontiers of Canada would not be these of which theorists chatter on the peaceful Continent but the bays and inlets of the British coast in which a foreign landing party might find anchorage.

Ottawa, March 23.—The "Toronto Globe," a Government organ, publishes a leading article headed "The Wearied Titan's Sons." It says:—

"The time has arrived when every member of the British family should aid in dissipating any doubts as to Great Britain's title to be mistress of the seas. On the validity of that title the whole structure of the Empire is founded. An army cut off from its base is a lost army, and if it is possible for any other Power to become paramount on the ocean lanes, the British Isles would be in the position of an army cut off from its base, and the overseas possessions of the King would become a congeries of helpless. . . . If any rival nation were disposed to dispute the capacity of Great Britain to hold her supremacy at sea, we should make it clear that in such a competition Canada is prepared to fling the smug maxims of financial prudence to the winds, and to do more than her share in the game of turning out "Dreadnoughts" from the stocks. If the sixty-five millions of Germans have concluded that they can build more monsters of the deep than forty-two millions of Britons, it is time that it should be brought to their attention that there are more Britons than those in the British Isles. Plucky little New Zealand has had the honour of uttering the first reminder. The Dominion of Canada ought not to leave New Zealand long alone in that respect. Within the next two years the Colonies of Britain should be able to place three "Dreadnoughts" at the disposal of the motherland and they should do it. So far as Canada is concerned such vessels would be under the control of the Canadian Government but that is only another way of saying that they would always be at the call of the Empire in every worthy cause and in every time of danger . . . . Building warships and constituting battalions are looked upon as somewhat ironic provisions for peace but at the present moment a demonstration that the British race wherever it may be found is ready to assume any task rather than see the one indispensable guarantee of its security unity and perpetuity threatened or imperilled must have a sobering and rationalising effect. The time has come for Canada to declare herself definitely and resolutely, and to back her declarations with her deeds."

SOUTH AFRICAN VIEWS.

The "South African News" pleads for continuity in the naval policy of successive Governments, and urges the maintenance of the two Powers standard. Nothing, it says short of a definite pledge for the limitation of armaments would warrant the Imperial Government in decreasing the rate of naval construction.

The "Cape Argus" suggests the training of colonial recruits for use in the Navy in time of war.

A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

A great national campaign, having for its object the "immediate laying down of eight 'Dreadnoughts,' is to be embarked upon at once by the Imperial Maritime League and the Navy League. A mass meeting of an exceptional nature will be held, under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime League, in the Aldwych Theatre this evening, March 26. Its objects will be to support the Opposition in its insistence on the construction of the eight "Dreadnoughts" which was demanded for the safety of the country and to stimulate the Government to make due provision for the various branches of the Service. A number of leading Unionist speakers are expected to attend, and they will deal with the critical situation which has arisen.

The Navy League has issued the following appeal to the nation: "The recent disclosures in Parliament of the naval activity of a neighbouring Power have made the nation officially aware of what the Navy League has long been endeavouring to impress upon the people. It now feels that strong and immediate action must be taken to compel the Government to lay down during the financial year 1909-10 the full eight 'Dreadnoughts' spoken of as possible in the First Lord's statement. This action will assuredly cost money, and the Navy League confidently appeals to the public for pecuniary assistance to enable it to carry on such a campaign as the vital necessity of the case demands, and for the restoration of our strength in 1912 to an approach to the demands of the two-Power standard, from which we have clearly fallen away. Subscriptions and donations should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy League, 11 Victoria Street, S.W."

The great meeting at which the City of London will pronounce its opinion on the naval question will be held next week. The requisition to the Lord Mayor is signed by upwards of 400 members of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, the Baltic, the Commercial Sale-rooms, the Metal Exchange, Lloyd's, and other places. They ask the Lord Mayor to cause the use of the Guildhall to be granted at an early date for a public meeting, under his presidency:—

"For the purpose of considering the situation disclosed by the Navy Estimates and the official explanation in connection therewith, and of obtaining an expression of opinion from the commercial community with a view to urging his Majesty's Government to adopt such measures as will adequately provide for the naval defences of the Empire, its trade, and food supplies."

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the promoters of the requisition, has fixed the meeting for Wednesday, March 31. It is hoped that Lord Rosebery, Lord Rothschild, Lord Brassey, and Lord Avebury will be among the speakers.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was the principal speaker at a mass meeting convened by the Conservative and Unionist Associations of the seven divisions of the Tower Hamlets, held on March 19 in the Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, which seats about 4,000 people, and was packed. Mr. F. Leverton Harris, M.P. for Stepney, presided. Referring to the Navy, Mr. Chamberlain asked—Why have the Government allowed us to drift into this position? Why did they not get as early information as the newspapers had? And why, when they had got the information—in the month of November, when they knew the acceleration which the Germans had given to their naval programme, and with Parliament sitting—did they not go to the House of Commons and ask that our programme should be accelerated; that we also should put new ships in hand at once, and move with equal steps at least to those of other nations? So grave is this question, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded so vitally does it affect our national interests, so wholly upon it rests our national existence—not merely the possibilities of improvement and added welfare, but the maintenance of our position as a nation at all—that I venture to say, and I am sure that in this matter I speak with many who do not belong to my party and do not share my views, no close or narrow calculation, no bare margin of equality or slight superiority to a single Power is sufficient to give us what we need in a matter of this primary international importance. I am certain that in this we are not alone on our side of the House, but if it is not the opinion of the Government benches there are many men who welcome with deep relief and satisfaction an announcement, even at this late day, from the Government benches that they recognise the mistake which they have made, that they will do all that now lies in their power to make up for time lost, and that for the future there will be no hesitation or delay in restoring to us the unquestioned supremacy which they found when they came into office, and which we ought never to have lost.

MR. HALDANE AND SUPREMACY.

Mr. Haldane, speaking on the Naval crisis at the National Club on March 23, said:—"This Government realises what the command of the sea means, and realises too that the very best way to lose it would be to assume the undignified attitude of being carried away by scares. I am far from saying that because we are safe at this moment, and because the Navy will keep us safe for some time to come, the question is answered for the future. Unless we show more energy and forethought than we have done in the past we cannot say the future will take care of itself. The wonderful offer of New Zealand—(applause)—in an illustration of the spirit of our own flesh and blood in the Dominions across the sea. (Cheers.) We may wish it had been possible to set on foot a movement for disarmament. The Germans, as they are at liberty to do, are organising their Navy; and if they do it, unfortunately we must. (Hear, hear). It is, perhaps, the most friendly act we can do to take a lesson from the steadiness and the thoroughness with which the German nation has adhered to scientific principles in its organisation. I hope we shall proceed resolutely, energetically, but not precipitately, to the organisation of our Fleet on such a footing as may enable it, working with the Army, to give us that security we need. We must set ourselves to work at the placing of the naval forces on such a footing as shall maintain what we at present possess—a large supremacy over the naval force of any other country of the earth. I could wish that the situation was not so pressing and so urgent."

MR. MACNAMARA.

Mr. Macnamara, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty addressing a meeting at Croydon on March 24, said:—I decline now or at any time to make the Navy a party issue. I speak to all who love their country who are proud of its past, confident of its future, and who believe that in the Navy we have a protective arm to weaken which would mean national suicide. Let us admit at once that Germany is putting forward an extraordinary effort to equip a powerful fleet. That is their business. But we have also to mind ours. We have to see that our supremacy upon the sea remain unchallenged and unchallengeable. Examine the facts fairly and squarely. In April 1912 the position would be twenty British "Dreadnoughts" to seventeen German. Admitting that the margin of our purely "Dreadnought" superiority might be comparatively nil, let us look at collateral facts. What has become of the British Navy which used to be invulnerable before the commissioning of the first "Dreadnought"? Is it on the scrap-heap or at the bottom of the sea? The supremacy of the sea has not slipped from John Bull's grasp, and we do not mean that it should.

THE KING AND THE NAVY.

WARM THANKS TO NEW ZEALAND.

London, March 27.

The King sent yesterday a message to New Zealand expressing his deep gratification at the gift of one, or, if necessary, two Dreadnoughts. The Mayor of Sydney is appealing to New South Wales, to raise her share of the cost of a Commonwealth Dreadnought.

Mr. Balfour yesterday issued a letter explaining that the only way to call attention to the peril to the Empire caused by an inadequate programme of Dreadnoughts was by the Vote of Censure next Monday. A very strong whip is issued to Unionists to attend. The Cabinet sat yesterday—the third meeting this week, and the sixth since the Navy crisis—for two hours and a quarter.

THE KING'S THANKS.

Lord Crewe, the Colonial Secretary, sent the following telegram to New Zealand yesterday in regard to the Colony's offer of one, or, if necessary two Dreadnoughts:—

I am commanded by the King to inform you that his Majesty is deeply gratified by the patriotic feeling displayed by New Zealand towards the Mother Country in their splendid offer, and to convey at once his gratitude and high appreciation of the fine patriotism and generosity shown in the magnificent offer made so promptly and spontaneously.—CREWE.

MR. BALFOUR'S ACTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Mr. Balfour wrote the following letter yesterday to a correspondent explaining the origin of the debate on the Navy in the House of Commons next Monday:—

March 26, 1909.

Sir,—I regret as you do that questions of naval defence should become matters of party controversy. If, however, they have done so at the present moment it is the fault of the Government and not of the Opposition. In our opinion the declared policy of the Government in respect of Dreadnoughts is inadequate to meet what the Germans have done, are doing, and have it in their power to do in the way of naval construction. Hence arises in our judgment serious peril to the Empire.

You seem to be somewhat doubtful as to the wisdom of the course which, in these circumstances, the Oppositon have pursued. What other course could they pursue? We expressed our anxieties in a most uncontroversial spirit when the Navy Estimates were moved, but during the three days' debate which followed the Government neither allayed them not offered in the smallest degree to modify their programme. We pleaded that eight Dreadnoughts should be ordered and completed as soon as possible. The Government refused to lay down more than four in the course of the present year. Even this they refuse to lay down as soon as possible, and though they may talk about another four to be laid down after a year's delay they condescend to no promise that this inadequate precaution will be taken.

It was not till all this was made plain by the Prime Minister's speech on the third night of the debate that the Vote of Censure was resolved on, and I submit that no other procedure was possible. It must be remembered that to an Opposition situated as we are only three possible courses are open:—

1. An amendment might be moved to the Navy Estimates, but by the rules of the House such an amendment could only take the form of a proposal to reduce the amount allocated for naval purposes and to move a reduction when you want an increase is not an effective way of expressing your opinions.

2. The Opposition might have sat still and done nothing. In other words it might have acquiesced in the conditon of things which in its opinion, is not only disquieting, but dangerous.

3. Steps might be taken to bring the subject before the House in a form befitting its importance, and challenging a definite issue. Now there is no other method by which this could be done except by a Vote of Censure. It is only on a Vote of Censure that the leader of the Opposition can claim an occasion on which to discuss and if need be to condemn the policy of the Government in power.

The course that has been taken, therefore, is not merely the best course but the only practicable course open to the Opposition. Those at least who take the same view as we do upon our naval needs have never been able to suggest another.

A. J. BALFOUR.

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sydney, March 26.

The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal to the people of New South Wales to subscribe £250,000 towards the cost of presenting a Dreadnought to the Mother Country. He is confident that there will be a ready response.

Melbourne, March 26.

Replying to a suggestion of Mr. John Murray, member of the Victorian Assembly, that the Commonwealth should offer a Dreadnought to the Mother Country, Mr. Wade, the State Prime Minister, said that he considered the Dreadnought scheme inappropriate, because there was no immediate danger. He was however, urging the Commonwealth to increase the naval subsidy from £200,000 to £500,000, the States guaranteeing their share per head. The States should combine to show the world their determination permanently to assist Great Britain.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," April 9.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oceana," Commander T. H. Hide, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Friday morning with the English mails of the 26th March, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Addy, Mr H
Birdwood, Mrs J G
Daly, Mr W H
Dalgland, Rev H
Gibson, Mr G
Gilbert, Lt Col C
Ghose, Mr Anil
Hoste, Mr R D
Jones, Mr L L
Kerr, Mr W H
Kinsey, Mr Leslie
Lawrie, Miss A
Lacey, Mr W C
Mills, Comdr E Gray
Reed, Miss
Woodgate, Miss H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allum, Mrs E A
Abruzzi, H R H Duke of
Bell, Mrs J B and infant
Bookers, Mr J
Black, Miss Jessie
Bayley, Mr Vernon B F
Brown, Mr J E
Bockxer, Mr J C
Carrington, Lady Alex
Catchpole, Mr N
DeFilippi, Mr and Mrs
Douglas, Dr James
DeCrus, Mr T Melville
Dunsmor, Mr J N
Forbes, Miss
Graham, Miss G
Garratt, Mrs B F
Gibson, Mr W W
Gibson, Mr R M
Howard, Miss
Hill, Mr W K
Hulbert, Major and Mrs J G
Har Dyal, Mr
Hamilton, Mrs G
Kennedy, Mr W R
Lalkaka, Mr J A
Lockhart, Major Elliot
Lockhart, Miss Elliot
Longworth, Mr T G
Lyle, Mrs E
Leicester, Capt
Murray, Mr W M
McBain, Mrs
Negrotti, Lt
Newman, Mr L
Parry, Mrs H
Sells, Mrs
Sobl, Mr S S
Speyer, Mr H R
Wilson, Col and Mrs G F

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Martius, Mr R G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Gordon, Capt G J B
Visvesvaraya, Mr M

FROM PORT SAID.

Bell, Mr Bertram
Christodenlo, Mr
Hannay, Capt T R
Sikes, Miss

FROM ADEN.

Bingle, R S
Dinshaw Mr D D
Wilson, Capt

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask Your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING. AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE MATCHLESS KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10. SILVER CASE, Rs. 17-8.

THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY, ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED. 90,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO., Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1575.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 1 Annas. One to be had of all Booksellers &c &c

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt

NOW READY] [PRICE RS. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 8, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 9, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 5/8	1/4	
do. Rentes	98	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5/8	5/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	50 7/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2		1/2
do. do. Berlin...	20·47	1	
do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-Day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America, £200,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) is 1s 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—Ts. 94. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet but steady.

Holidays until Tuesday.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,500,000	Dec. £2,200,000
Public Deposits	...£14,300,000	Dec. £4,900,000
Other Deposits	...£44,800,000	Inc. £ 6,00,000
Government Securities	£16,500,000	Inc. £ 7,00,000
Other Securities	...£32,900,000	Dec. £2,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£37,900,000	Dec. £2,900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 11,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	6,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·27 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-15+1-16

Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·17 +02	5·17 +02	5·20 +02	5·22 +01	5·17 +01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·13 +01	5·11	5·10	5·09	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	9,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·25+15	Advanced on bull support and short covering and on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand.
Futures—Month of May 9·92+12	
Do. do. July 9·01+15	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 13-16+1-16	
Futures—Month of May ...	9·87+14
Do. do. July ...	10·06+16

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London—9440

New York and New Orleans market closed on Friday and Saturday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		39,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation		3,000 ,,
,, Sold for Exportation		1,000 ,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers		41,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports		12,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports		22,000 ,,
,, Stock		1,353,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales		1,300 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation		.....
,, Sold for Exportation		300 ,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers		400 ,,
,, Actual Exports		200 ,,
,, Week's Imports		1,000 ,,
,, Stocks		13,000 ,,
Afloat American		90,000 ,,
,, Indian		4,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 1/2
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 4 3/4
Cocanadas Ginned— ,, ,, ... d. 4 3/4

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42—April-May—Sellers—Firm.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42—May-June—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 41 1-2 April-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 41 1-2 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4—April-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—41 1-4—April-May—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4—1-8.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes No. 2 F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 6 3

Arrivals :—
"Baron Cawdor" "Umgeni."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs.....	69,000	London	Hongkong Bank
213 Bars Silver...	3,81,347	London	International Bank
228 Bars Silver...	4,16,903	London	Yokohama Bank
2 Parcels ilver..	14		
84 Bars Silver ...	1,52,106	London	Comptoir National
342 Bars Si ver....	6,11,910	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Bag Rupees.....	65	Trieste	Comptoir National
5 Bags Silver Coins	3,326	Rajapur	G Vancajee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 7th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	16	19,222
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	32	29,069

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is partially closed to-day, but is excited and unsettled and rates for may delivery are quoted Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher than our Thursday evening's closing quotations, with a scarcity of sellers at the advance. The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld., are closed this afternoon. We give below approximate prices, but owing to the unsettled state of the market many of these are practically nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	260	May.
Good M. G. Broach	...	251	March.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...	242	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	...	238	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...	235	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	...	235	,,
Fine M. G. Muttis ...	...	229	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	224	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	228-9	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	233-4	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	195	Jan.
Good Westerns	...	235	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	...	248-9	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,714	bales.
Wheat	32,213	cwts.
Linseed	10,952	,,
Rapeseed	9,037	,,
Gingellyseed	911	,,
Poppyseed...	704	,,
Groundnuts	378	,,
Castorseed...	13,681	,,
Rice	89,403	,,
Myrabollams	6,943	,,
Cottonseed...	9,025	,,
Mowrasseed...	8	,,
Gram	1,941	,,
Joowar	1,819	,,
Maize	Nil	

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th April, 1909 as compared with the statement of 30th March 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	March 30. Rs. a. p.	April 6. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000 0 0	1,65,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,33,62,864 9 7	1,96,66,321 1 2
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,41,68,624 10 2	16,11,86,715 3 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,98,240 1 5	10,08,595 6 7
Sundries	19,26,868 9 8	20,89,382 1 10
Rs ..	22,17,55,997 5 10	22,03,41,013 12 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities & other authorized Investments ...	2,81,22,709 0 0	2,85,79,731 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,97,83,181 13 5	4,93,30,929 12 4
Accounts of Presidency & do ...	5,69,67,420 4 6	5,61,32,265 12 8
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,60,71,711 12 10	2,55,46,871 15 11
Balances with other Banks ...	49,46,325 0 7	32,54,275 8 5
Bullion	5,982 12 0	5,902 12 0
Road Stock.....	19,84,128 1 9	19,80,599 6 4
Stamps	17,112 5 10	16,396 10 10
Sundries	1,55,752 1 11	1,58,220 2 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,58,25,818 4 10	16,29,48,586 1 2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,58,70,679 1 0	5,73,92,427 11 7
	22,17,55,997 5 10	22,03,41,013 12 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	7,90,202	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	20,33,659	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	30,31,309	Decrease.
Post Bills...	2,10,855	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,83,705	Increase.
Loans	4,57,252	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	8,35,155	do
Mercantile Bills.....	5,24,840	do
Cash at Head Office	4,25,102	do
Cash at Branches	19,46,856	Increase.

Percentage 31·21.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 9,622, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,784. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 9,622, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,784.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 25,824, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 274. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 25,824, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 274.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the month ending 31st January, amounted to Rs. 1,56,938, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,040. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st January, were Rs. 1,56,938, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,040.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,79,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	288	654	8	950
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	15,95,000	32,10,000	45,000	48,50,000
Total for 13 weeks	17,40,000	35,40 000	49,000	53,29,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,741	2,74,720	8,178	4,39,639
Per mile of Ry...	311	545	16	872
Total to corresponding date...	19,16,386	31,46,416	53,875	51,16,677

Increase for the week .....Rs. 39,361
Do. to date.. .....Rs. 2,12,323

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 23,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	128	.....	163
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	59,000	2,10,000	.....	2,69,000
Total for 13 weeks	64,000	2,28,000	.....	2,92,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,888	22,658	836	31,382
Per mile of Ry..	56	160	6	222
Total to corresponding date...	85,314	2,85,469	2,845	3,73,628

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 8,382
Do. to date.....Rs. 81,628

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 136·63 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 7,100	Rs. 40	Rs. 10,140
Or per mile of Railway.....	22	52	.....	74
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	32,000	47,200	90	79,290
Total for 13 weeks	35,000	54,300	130	89,430
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,543	7,411	47	10,001
Per mile of Ry..	18	54	.....	72
Total to corresponding date...	26,892	44,904	761	72,557

Increase for the week .....Rs. 139
Do. to date .....Rs. 16,873

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	96	141	4	241
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	18,86,000	32,65,000	79,000	52,30,000
Total for 13 weeks	20,56,000	35,15,000	86,000	56,57,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,98,062	2,80,865	11,110	4,90,107
Per mile of Ry..	112	158	6	276
Total to corresponding date...	22,08,275	40,71,581	83,596	63,63,452

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 63,107
Do. to date.....Rs. 7,06,452

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	23	.....	52
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	5,100	4,800	.....	9,900
Total for 13 weeks	5,600	5,200	.....	10,800
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	484	315	.....	799
Per mile of Ry..	28	18	.....	46
Total to corresponding date..	5,777	6,102	53	11,932

Increase for the week .....Rs. 101
Decrease to date.....Rs. 1,132

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1011337	14702477	15713814
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	204398	2738964	2943362
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·68	28666	292345	321011
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·58	341	349	3834
Total...	2923·72	1244742	17737279	18982021
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Apl. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	950301	13879574	14829875
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	224785	3436649	3661434
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	84880	334487	419367
Total	2908·08	1209966	17700710	18913676
Increase or Decrease	G. I. P. R. + 0·28	+61036	+32903	+68939
	I. M. Ry. + 2·11	—20887	—697085	—718072
	A.D.C.R. — 0·33	— 6314	— 92142	— 98356
	Baran-Kotah R. + 13·58	+ 341	+ 3493	+ 3834

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Jan. 31.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	74½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 ,,	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£15½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	20	...	35
				5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	750
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	133½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	262½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	56	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	55	670
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	...	303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100	...	101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	114
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	875
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	347½ 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	332½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	160
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	3 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	547½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 D. 20	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 14 3-4
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... 2dis	11½ dis. 62 64
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32½
Treasher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	330
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	550
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa-turing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20 xd	430
Century	100	100	50 cd	270
Central India.....	500	500	35	1,545
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ohhol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	655
Crescent	100	100	5	103½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,120
David	250	250	20	412½
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	675
Empress	500	500	25	790
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	240
Finlay Mills	250	250		242
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,640
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	460xd
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	117½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	350cd
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	975
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	705xd
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	765
Loopdad	100	100	3	55
Lunadas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,000
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,180
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,885
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	25
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720xd
Phoenix	100	100	5	95
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	590
Queen	1,000	1,000	30	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	950
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,300
S. Mahratt's.....	250	200	20	207½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,240
Sun	250	250	25	215
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,270
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,125cd
The Ebrahim Pabanoy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				242½
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	420

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

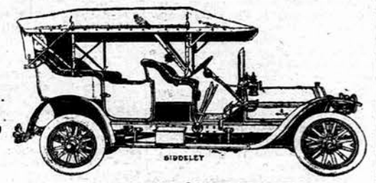
Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial, of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name.....

Address.....

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works:—

TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to whatever had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsight

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

UN POUR TOUS ET TOUS POUR UN.

In the worst of evils some good may be discovered, and the doctrine of compensation is not only comfortable but actually plausible. Thus in the Naval crisis which has overtaken us we may dwell with very proper satisfaction on the fine Imperial sentiment which the hint of danger has evoked. It is very much for the good of the Empire as a whole that its scattered members should be caused to realise deeply the solidarity of sentiment and interest. A challenge to our supremacy at sea has reminded the Dominions that we all stand or fall together, and that the fleets which guarantee our island security maintain intact their commerce, their liberties, and their reputable postion in the world. With one voice they have offered substantial aid, and so have demonstrated, to all whom it may concern, the powerful solidarity of that vast and unassailable alliance which we call the British Empire. The Dominion offers may pose a delicate problem. For, until a comprehensively co-operative scheme of naval and military Imperial Defence has been planned, this extra provision for our needs is not quite so simple as it looks. But the sentiment and the grateful sense of union are unmistakable and magnificent. They are not the less welcome or important in view of the grudging admissions made by Herr von Schon in the Reichstag, and that House's unanimity in standing by the automatic Naval Law which has—thanks to a reckless Government—engendered our ferment.

ENGLAND JUSTIFIED.

The Naval Conference found itself unable to draw up a complete code of regulations for the conduct of a war on the sea. Some of the problems that arose were capable of being debated to the crack of doom. For instance, an American living in Peking has a consignment of goods on a Chinese ship captured during a war by a Japanese cruiser. Shall his domicile condemn him to the loss of the goods, or his nationality save him? On the question too of amateur and professional the Conference found itself in as big a quandary as the Rules of Golf Committee, and like the St. Andrews men it hedged. Russia may go on turning merchantmen into cruisers. Peterburgs and Smolensks may go on overhauling our liners in the Red Sea in the next war. But one important point was settled which will cause much satisfaction in England. In the Boer war we seized the German ships Bundesrath and Herzog which were carrying ammunition to the Boers, but had to let them go because they were bound for a neutral port, Lourence Marques. Now Germany has agreed to see that subterfuge thrown overboard. She acknowledges that she was in the wrong. 'Tis a pity the Naval Conference did not sit before that war.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

The scheme for a National Theatre framed by Shakespeare Memorial Committee is certainly broad and generous. It provides not only for the performance of Shakespeare's plays, but the production of new plays and of translations of representative works of foreign drama, ancient and modern. Moreover, it does not confine the aims of the promoters to the entertainment and instruction of London but looks to the advancement of national drama in the great cities of the Empire, British and Colonial. It is safe to say that if the scheme as now set forth can be carried out the National Theatre will become one of the greatest educative influences known to the modern world, a permanent source of inspiration, a fountain of intellectual strength. Whether the £500,000 which the Executive Committee think is necessary to build, equip, and endow such a theatre is sufficient we leave experts to determine. The members of the committee, who appear to have gone thoroughly into the question, declare empathetically that the enterprise is a practicable one, and the opinions of experienced managers which have been gathered by "The Standard" are not unsympathetic.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Fuller news has arrived of the fighting which took place in Nigeria early in last January. A thousand members of the Munchi tribe attacked the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, and German and English troops had a desperate struggle against these powerful, cannibal natives. Lieutenant von Stephani, the Greman Commissioner, and Captain Heathcote, each at the head of a column, were eventually successful, the former showing great gallantry in spite of two wounds. The little incident admirably enforces the necessary lesson of combination among Europeans. We have always maintained that European diplomacy should be diplomacy in Europe, and that, south of the Mediterranean, all white men are brothers, whatever their Governments may be doing at home. This is not the place to aggravate or soothe Anglo-German relations, but it is an inspiring thought that white men remain standing shoulder to shoulder against "l'autre danger" And it is, we think, in a good hour that this Anglo-German picture has been shown to our inevitably heated imaginations.

TOO BIG TO QUARREL WITH.

Free Traders are fond of shouting from the housetops that preference shown by the Oversea States to the Mother Country, and vice versa, in the matter of import duties would be resented by other countries, and would infallibly lead to retaliation. If the new American Tariff Bill passes Congress in the form in which it has been introduced, the orator on the housetop will have to retract his winged words. He might as well confide them to the nearest chimney-pot for all the effect they will produce. For the new American Tariff lays it down that, while other countries are to be punished with a 20 per cent. surtax for discriminating against Uncle Jonathan, this is not to apply to colonies which give a preferance to the Mother Country. In this connection it is interesting and slightly amusing to observe that Germany is beginning to repent of having treated Canada as a black sheep because she dared to stand by the Mother Country, and is realising that it would be more to her own profit to give this stalwart son of the Empire the most favoured-nation, treatment. Neither the United States, which sends nearly half of its exports to Imperial ports, nor Germany, whose best customer England is, can afford to quarrel with "the galaxy of nations," as Sir W. Laurier calls it. It is too much to expect our own rulers to have as much insight as America and Germany, but we must not despair. America's recognition is another step towards an Imperial Zollverein.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

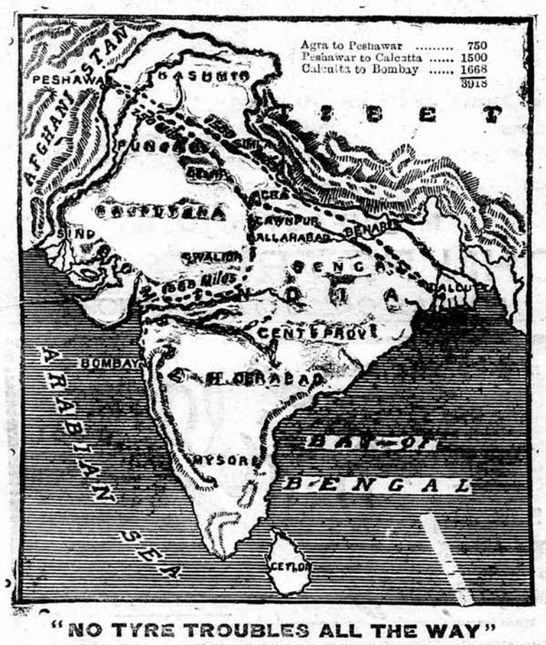
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

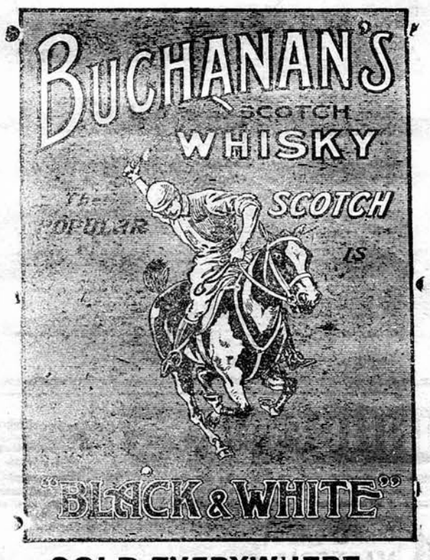
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



"NO TYRE TROUBLES ALL THE WAY"
Another record for DUNLOPS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.

MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR — MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION
INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

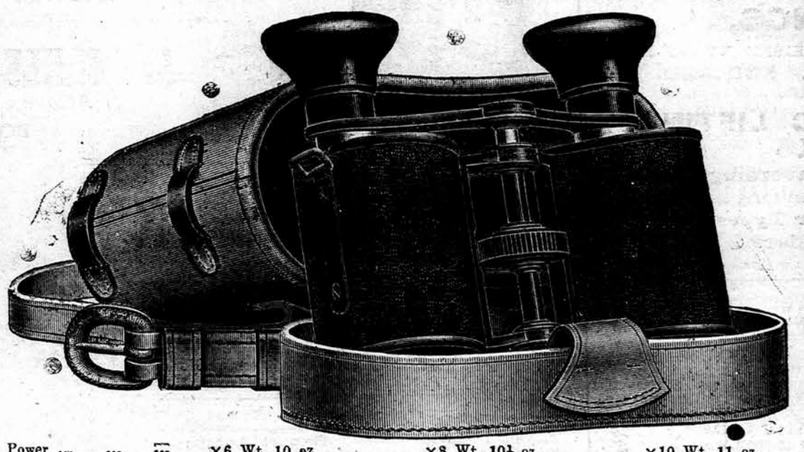
C & B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In Special Tins.
PICKLES. SOUPS.
JAMS. JELLIES.
POTTED MEATS.
MALT VINEGAR.
SALAD OIL.
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ
PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.
MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/½. 2/9. 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals Insect bites, Irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA)
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "SEAVIEW HALL," 32, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Stephens'
Inks
Stephens'
Ribbon
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

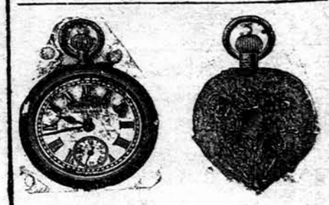
A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by ITS reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Due

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1678.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade Englishmade
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest retail dealers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rotter Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits readily made.
Write at once, without fail, for our catalogue and special offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Nature's Way to Beauty.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless
Icilma
Fluor Cream
protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.
MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.
Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.
All good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 29 June, 2017

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. **100** to **250**
Sterling Silver. „ **35** to **60**
Nickel..... „ **25** to **30**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locom o tive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72f

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the highest medical authorities "the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD" THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

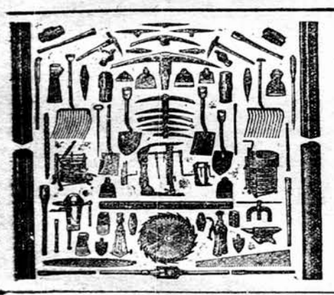
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic virtues than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients rejected what they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climates, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Sir JOSEPH PRINCE'S Patent Capsule impressed on the cork with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

● SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMPS.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 100 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE C. F. STUHR & Co. MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

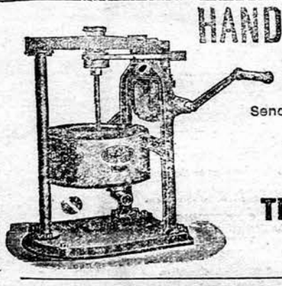
Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL

FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and paralysis, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that annihilate and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, flatulency or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

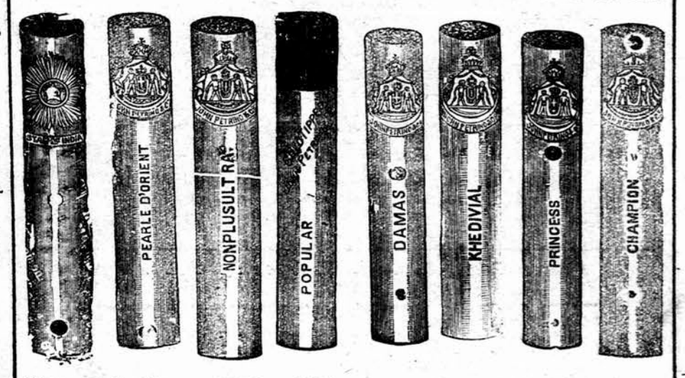
DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALKER, De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and that no worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of premature debility, impotency, suppression of energy, and weakness of the sexual organs. Post free from Dr. Lyons & Co., 16 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C., or wholesale of the Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla Road.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	**4-0**	**Gold Tipped Popular,** per 100 Rs.	**2-8**
Princess „	**3-0**	**Non Plus Ultra** ... „	**2-8**
Pearled' Orient,, „	**3-4**	**Khedivial** ... „	**2-0**
Damas „	**2-4**	**Champion** ... „	**1-8**

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg.d

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents: DHUPELIA & Co., GHATWALA'S CHAWL, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Sent with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

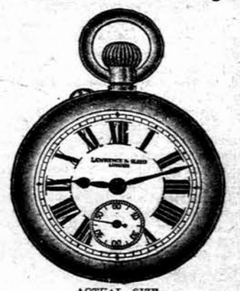
THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and clean fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust; enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE



ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE LONDON.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMEE & Co. 69 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.